

where it was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 3. The extensive blood loss that occurred after Foster's body was moved from the park confirms that finding.

Foster's body was positioned on a steep slope, with his head near the top of the berm and his legs extended down the hill. As a result, when his heart stopped beating, gravity permitted the settling of blood into the lower portions of his body rather than out of the wound in his head. Once the body was laid flat in the body bag for transportation to the morgue, substantial blood loss did occur. Foster's shirt and undershirt were completely saturated with blood when removed from his body before the autopsy. His face and head were also contaminated with additional amounts of blood, as shown in pre-autopsy photographs. Had the body been moved to Fort Marcy Park after his death, the Park Police would have found Foster's body and clothing far more bloodied than they were at the scene.

B. Analysis Of Issues Raised On Circumstances Of Foster's Death

A number of issues have been raised regarding the circumstances of Foster's death. Many of these question the Park Police conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park. In this section of the Report we will address those issues. Although it is not possible to provide a definitive response to each of the questions or theories posed, none present circumstances inconsistent with the conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park.

1. Why wasn't there more blood on and around Foster's body?

When the Park Police and EMS personnel found Foster's body in Fort Marcy Park, relatively little blood was visible. However, members of the Park Police who were present when Foster's body was rolled over observed a fairly large pool of blood on the ground where his head had been and further noted that the upper portion of the back of Foster's shirt was blood-soaked. The Pathologists' Report provides further explanation for the limited amount of blood observed at the scene:

[A]ny relative lack of extravacated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

After Foster's body was placed into the body bag and his body laid flat, some of the blood that had settled in the lower part of his body then flowed out, causing significant additional bloodstaining on his clothes and face.

2. Why were Foster's hands found lying neatly at his side?

The final position of Foster's body is explained by his likely position when he fired the gun. The Pathologist Report concludes that Foster was seated at the time he pulled the trigger.* If Foster were lying down, it is likely that the bullet

* This conclusion is buttressed by the observation of a root pattern at the location of Foster's death which forms a natural seat a few feet down the slope of the berm.

would have been recovered in the soil beneath his head. If Foster was standing up, "he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

If Foster were seated, however, the position of the body was as would be expected following the loss of all motor function caused by bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem. The Pathologist Report concluded that "[a]fter firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

3. Why was the gun still in Foster's hand?

After firing, the trigger of Foster's gun rebounds forward. Based on an analysis of scene photographs and an autopsy photograph showing a mark on Foster's right thumb, the Pathologist Panel and FBI ballistic experts concluded that Foster's thumb was "trapped and compressed" between the trigger and the trigger guard of the gun. Pathologist Report, ¶ 8. This conclusion is corroborated by the statement of Park Police Technician Peter Simonello who removed the gun from Foster's hand. He stated that Foster's knuckle initially prevented him from removing the gun from Foster's hand. As a result, Simonello half cocked the gun causing the trigger to be pulled back. Only then could Simonello remove the gun.

4. Why was there no blood on the gun?

The FBI Lab could reach no definitive conclusion on whether there was any blood on the gun. The source of the DNA material found on the muzzle of the gun is derived from human cellular material, which could be blood. However, even a determination that there was no blood on the gun would have little significance. The Pathologist Panel found that "[t]he absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted bullet wound [he] sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding." Pathologist Report, ¶ 2.

5. Why did no one hear the shot?

It is impossible to determine conclusively that no one heard the shot. Given the location and circumstances of his death, however, it would not be surprising if the shot went unheard. The Park has few visitors, particularly on a weekday afternoon. It is entirely possible that there was no one else in the Park at the time that Foster fired the shot.

The closest building to the Park is the official Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence located across Chain Bridge Road, a few hundred yards away from the spot that Foster shot himself. Interviews of the security guards at the Saudi Arabian residence and observations made by the FBI reveal that there were sources of noise which could have muffled the sound of a gunshot. First, Chain Bridge Road has a fairly steady stream of traffic in the

afternoon. Second, records obtained through the security guards at the Saudi residence show that construction work involving large vehicles and heavy machinery was occurring at the residence on the date of Foster's death. In addition, the sound of the shot would have been further muffled by Foster shooting the gun inside his mouth and by the Park's dense summer foliage.

6. Why was no bullet found?

The FBI Lab's search for the bullet focused on the most likely area for the bullet to have come to rest based upon certain assumptions of Foster's position when the gun was fired. Given the available information, however, it is impossible to determine where the bullet landed. For example, there is no information on the precise angle of Foster's head when the gun was fired. It is also impossible to predict to what degree the speed or trajectory of the bullet might have changed upon passing through his skull. It would have been enormously time-consuming, costly, and in all likelihood unproductive, to have searched the entire Park for the bullet.

7. Why was no dirt found on Foster's shoes?

The FBI Lab did find mica particles on Foster's shoes and socks. These mica particles are consistent with the mica that is found at Fort Marcy Park. It was approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit and dry on the day that Foster died. Foliage leading up to and around Foster's body was dense. As a result, it is unlikely that there was a great deal of exposed moist soil in the Park that would have soiled Foster's shoes.

8. Why were there no powder burns inside Foster's mouth?

The Pathologist Panel was able to examine microscopic sections of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. These sections reveal large quantities of gunpowder indicating that the muzzle of the gun was inside Foster's mouth when he pulled the trigger. The Panel did not observe any burns caused by the muzzle blast, but added that such burns would not necessarily be expected under these circumstances.

9. Why was there no gunpowder on Foster's face?

The question of whether there was gunpowder on Foster's face remains unresolved. The scene and autopsy photographs show scattered "stippled material" on Foster's face. This material was not examined during the autopsy. It is uncertain whether this "stippled material" represents "gunpowder residue, blood spatter, or some other foreign material. . . ." Pathologist Report ¶ 8.

10. Why didn't CW see a gun in Foster's hand?

CW has stated that he viewed Foster's body from the top of the berm. He did not move down the berm to view the body from the side. CW has further stated that the natural foliage in the area made it difficult to see Foster's hands. In addition to the foliage, photographs taken at the scene show that Foster's right hand and leg obscured a large portion of the gun:

Observations of Park Police officers who also viewed the body from the top of the berm confirm that it was difficult to see the gun from that position. Officer Kevin Fornshill stated that he

was unable to see a gun in Foster's hand while viewing the body from the top of the berm due to the dense vegetation around Foster's body. He stated that he could not see the gun even when it was specifically referred to by a medic from Fairfax County EMS, who was positioned next to the body. Similarly, Ralph Pisani, a technician with Fairfax County EMS, was positioned about fifteen feet from the body at the top of the berm when he asked a colleague where the gun was. Even after he was told that the gun was in Foster's right hand, he was unable to see it from his position.

CONCLUSION

This Report does not purport to provide definitive answers to all questions surrounding Vincent Foster's death. Obviously, it is impossible to completely understand how or why he came to the point at which he decided to take his own life.

The overwhelming weight of the evidence compels the conclusion, however, that Vincent Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Although the contributing factors to his depressed state can never be precisely determined, there is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any part in his suicide.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063
40324038 S/D QV ZG WK

Lab No. UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK
UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP
AL
40422001 S-QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1 Cartridge (2)
Q2 Cartridge case (3)
Q3 Eyeglasses (4)
Q4 Jacket (10)
Q4A Handkerchief (10)
Q5 Tie (11)
Q6A-Q6F Miscellaneous papers (13)
Q7-Q7D Key ring and keys (14)

(over)

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Q8 Shirt (16)
Q9 T-shirt (17)
Q10 Shorts (18)
Q11 Pants (19)
Q11A Belt (19)
Q12-Q13 Socks (20)
Q14-Q15 Shoes (21)
Q16 Map (23)
Q17-Q18 Two pairs of glasses (24)
Q19 Birthday card (25)
Q20 Piece of paper (26)
Q21 Box of checkbooks (27)
Q22 Card (28)
Q23 Bottle (29)
Q24 Can (30)
Q25 Pack of cigarettes (31)
Q26 Bottle of Kaopectate (32)
Q27 Corkscrew (33)
Q28 Miscellaneous items from ashtray (34)
Q29 Torn note and envelope resubmitted from Laboratory
Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ (Q1) (35)
Q30 Brown paper from around K1 barrel, white filter paper
and white wrapping paper (37)
Q31-Q31C Paper on which clothes were dried (38)
Q32 Negatives (39)

K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number
355055 (1)

K2 Known head hair pulled from VINCENT FOSTER (22)

K3 Known blood sample from VINCENT FOSTER (36)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on
March 30, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP
AL QW VY ZZ AR):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of scene of death (Tab 46)

Evidence Control Receipt for weapon, one casing, and one
round (Tab 47)

Department of Treasury, ATF National Tracing Center,
Report of Firearms Tracing, both serial number (Tab 48)

Metropolitan Police Department certificate of No. Record of
Firearms Registration for Weapon (Tab 49)

Photo of weapon shown to Foster's sister and John Sloan's
correspondence reference same (Tab 50)

U.S. Park Police letter request ATF to perform forensic
testing on evidence from the Foster Case, and result of
tests from ATF (Tab 51)

Evidence Control Receipt listing Foster's personal
property found at the scene (Tab 52)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on police action attending the
autopsy (Tab 53)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing Foster's vehicle
(Tab 54)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the efforts to locate the spent
bullet (Tab 55)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing the weapon for
latent fingerprints (Tab 56)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the "Foster Note" and the U.S. Capitol Police report of their examination of the "Foster Note" (Tab 57)

Mobile Crime Lab Reports reference the note and copies of the FBI's report on the examination of the note for their investigation into possible obstruction of justice (Tab 58)

Evidence control receipt of "Foster Note" (Tab 63)

Report of Autopsy and Toxicologist's Report on Foster (Tab 66)

Copies of personal papers found in Foster's wallet (Tab 67)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA James Corby on April 5, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40405047 S QV RU):

Q33	Bullet (1)
Q34	Bullet (2)
Q35-Q40	Six cartridge cases (3)
Q41-Q42	Two bullets (4)
Q43	Cartridge case (5)
Q44	Bullet (6)
Q45	Cartridge case (7)
Q46	Bullet (8)
Q47	Bullet (9)
Q48	Bullet (10)
Q49	Bullet (11)
Q50-Q51	Two bullets (12)
Q52-Q53	Two cartridge cases (13)
Q54-Q55	Two cartridge cases (14)

Q56-Q57 Two shotshell casings (14)

Q58 Bullet (14)

Q59 Miscellaneous items found at crime scene

Specimens personally delivered by Jim Bell on
April 12, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40413029 S QV):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

report and notes of Carol Rosati, ATF Firearms
Identification Examiner

Disk with photos taken by Carlo Rosati, ATF Firearms
Identification Examiner

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on
April 13, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL):

Q60-Q72 Thirteen autopsy photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of VINCENT
FOSTER

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Roll of film taken at crime scene by Dr. Luke

Specimens delivered by Dr. James Luke on April 21, 1994
(Laboratory Number 40422001 S QV QW):

Q87 Copy of photo of Items 1, 2, 3

Q88-Q92 Copies of five polaroids taken at scene by Sgt.
Edwards

Q93-Q100 Copies of eight polaroids taken at scene by Officer
Simonello

Q101-Q113 Copies of thirteen polaroids taken during autopsy by
Dr. Beyer

Q114-Q127 Fourteen 35mm photos taken during autopsy by
Dr. Beyer

Result of examination:

FIREARMS:

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the Laboratory.

Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and the Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the Laboratory.

The K1 revolver functioned normally when test fired in the Laboratory. The trigger pulls (single action and double action) were normal for the K1 revolver.

One piece of ball smokeless powder was removed from the Q3 glasses in the Laboratory. This piece of ball smokeless powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Ball smokeless powder was also removed from the Q30 paper in the Laboratory.

When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizonate test was apparent. This reaction was positive for vaporized lead and very fine particulate lead; it was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt. This type of reaction is consistent with the type of reaction expected when a firearm is discharged in close proximity to this portion of the shirt. It is consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

Subsequent chemical processing of the Q8 shirt in the Laboratory revealed lead residues in a small area near the sixth button from the collar on the front of the Q8 shirt. This reaction could have been caused by contact with a source of lead residues. Lead residues were also detected on the underside of the edge of the collar on the left side of the Q8 shirt. This small area of lead residues could have been caused by the discharge of a firearm consistent with the positive reaction noted above when the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory.

Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

The mark on the inside of the right thumb which is visible in the Q60 photograph is consistent with a mark produced by the trigger of the K1 revolver when this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of the K1 revolver when the trigger rebounds (moves forward). The trigger of the K1 revolver automatically rebounds when released after firing (single or double action) or whenever the trigger is released after it is moved to the rear. This mark is consistent with the position of the right thumb of the victim in the trigger guard of the revolver in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs.

The position of the victims hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent deposition of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Based on differences in caliber, bullet type and/or the rifling impressions present in these bullets, specimens Q33, Q34, Q41, Q42, Q44, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q51 and Q58 can be eliminated as having been fired from the K1 revolver or they are dissimilar to the type of bullet loaded into the Q1 cartridge.

Specimens Q35 through Q40, Q43, Q45 and Q52 through Q57 are dissimilar to the type of ammunition components represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 and those commonly fired in the K1 revolver.

METALLURGY:

Based on metallurgical examinations, the Q46 and Q50 bullets, if exposed to the ambient environment from which they were recovered for the duration of their deformed life, were exposed for a period of time significantly exceeding nine months.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

The K3 blood contains trazodone, diazepam and nordiazepam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

No drugs were identified in the K2 hair. Inasmuch as this laboratory has limited knowledge of drugs other than cocaine and morphine in hair, no conclusions should be drawn from the fact that the drugs found in the blood were not found in the hair.

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

No ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

Specimens Q8 through Q10, Q12 through Q15 and Q60 through Q127 as well as the ALSO SUBMITTED documentation was examined in an effort to determine any information of value through a study of the bloodstain patterns present. It is to be noted that a study of the above evidence alone cannot substitute for an in-person examination of the original/unaltered incident scene. The following observations were made:

Photographs of the victim at the incident scene depict apparent blood stains on his face and the right shoulder of his dress shirt. The staining on the shirt covers the top of the shoulder from the neck to the top of the arm and consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric. The stains on his face take the form of two drain tracks and one larger contact stain. Contact bloodstaining occurs when an object bearing wet blood comes in contact with an unstained object, leaving blood on the latter. The drain tracks extend from the right corner of the victim's mouth back toward and below the right ear and from the right nostril over the right cheek toward the temple area and above the right ear. The victim's body is depicted at the scene in a supine position with his face looking generally straight up, and the head not turned to either side. While the exact positioning of the victim's head relative to the ground and the contour of the ground itself are not known, the draining tracks suggest his head was tipped back slightly when the draining of blood occurred.

The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.

An examination of the clothing of the victim disclosed extensive bloodstaining over the Q8 shirt and Q9 T-shirt which is inconsistent with that observed at the scene on specimen Q8. It should be noted, however, that during the normal course of such scene investigations, movement of the victim at or from the scene by investigative or medical personnel may result in stain patterns not specifically relevant to reconstruction of the original events surrounding the incident. Photographs taken before and after such actions often display apparent inconsistencies when attempts are made to relate the stain patterns to the incident itself.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Grouping tests conducted on the K3 blood sample and the human blood identified on the below-listed specimens disclosed the following:

K3	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"
Q8	"PGM 2-2+"
Q9	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"

Attempts to further characterize Q8 were inconclusive. Human blood, too limited in amount for conclusive grouping purposes, was identified on Q11A. Blood, too limited in amount for conclusive origin determination, was identified on Q15. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on a stain of human origin on Q10; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on stains on Q4A and Q11; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed due to a limited amount of stain. No blood was identified on Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 through Q14, Q30 or K1.

Semen was identified on Q10. No semen was identified on Q4, Q4A, Q5, Q8, Q9 or Q11.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

<u>Specimens</u>	<u>DNA DQ alpha Type</u>
K3 (FOSTER)	2,4
K1 (Muzzle portion of barrel)	2,4
Q6F (envelope flap)	
Q6F (stamp)	3,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen K1. The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in specimens K3 and K1, is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is excluded as a potential contributor to the DNA detected on specimens Q6F.

There was insufficient DNA for DNA DQ alpha analysis on specimens Q3, Q6E, Q23, Q24 and Q29.

No DNA examinations were conducted on specimens Q6A through Q6D and Q30.

HAIRS AND FIBERS:

Blonde to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin which are dissimilar to the head hairs in the K2 known head hair sample from Vincent Foster were found in the debris removed from the Q9 T-Shirt, the Q11 through Q11A pants and belt and the Q12 through Q15 socks and shoes. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides and will be preserved for possible future comparisons.

No other hairs which were dissimilar to the known hairs of the deceased and which were suitable for significant comparison purposes were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 or Q31 through Q31C.

Carpet type fibers of various colors were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8, Q10 through Q15, Q31B and Q31C. These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green. These fibers will also be preserved for possible future comparisons. It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found in the debris from specimens Q9, Q12 through Q15, Q31A and Q31C. The sources of these wool and carpet fibers or their possible significance is unknown to the Laboratory.

No apparent damage, i.e. cuts, tears abraded areas or missing buttons, was noted on the Q4, Q5 or Q8 through Q15 clothing items.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The wire frame, dark lens glasses, specimen Q17, are non-prescription Ray-Ban sunglasses. There are subtle indentations on the earpieces, an indication of chewing/biting.

The frames and nose pad appear bent, likely due to damage rather than an intentional adjustment. Due to the type of glasses and the nature of their condition, no physical or visual characteristics of the wearer can be determined.

The second pair of glasses, Sanford Hutton frames, specimen Q18, has tinted prescription lenses:

Right eye	-300 sph +150 x 123 degrees (-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)
Left eye	-325 or -350 sph +50 x 90 degrees (-275 or -300 sph - 50 cyl x 180 degrees)

The pupillary distance (PD) is 73mm. The lenses are compound, the wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. The rose colored lenses were originally grey. The color change is due to sun exposure. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting.

The pair of glasses, specimen Q3, has prescription lenses:

Right eye	-125 sph -125 x 20 degrees (-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)
Left eye	-275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees (-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

The PD is 71 mm. The wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting. Also, the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

Given the large PD and the prescription of the lenses, the two prescription glasses, specimens Q18 and Q3, could have been worn by the same individual. The small numerical differences regarding the lenses are not significant and could be the result of analytical error when examining the patient, medications taken by the patient concurrent with their examination, analytical error when preparing the lenses or any combination thereof.

MINEROLOGY:

The clothing and the paper on which the clothes were dried, specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 and Q31, respectively, did not contain coherent soil. However, a few, small particles of mica were observed in the debris from the clothes the

victim was wearing when he was found by law enforcement authorities, specimens Q8 through Q15, and the drying paper, specimen Q31. The presence of a few, small particles of mica on these specimens is reasonable given the micaceous soil found at the crime scene. Debris recovered from the victim's jacket and tie, specimens Q4 and Q5, found in the victim's car, did not contain like mica.

DOCUMENT:

Indented writing in the wording "VU Parking Ticket" was observed on the back of the Q6b "Ty Tippet" business card.

No other indented writing was observed on specimens Q6, Q16, Q19 through Q22, Q28, and Q29.

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

The .35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

KEY EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q7 consists of a key ring containing four keys, a plastic tab and a metal tag with the inscription:

THANK YOU
COOK JEEP SALES
Little Rock, Ark.
Ph 374-4848

Examination of the four keys determined they are consistent with the type of keys utilized in door and cabinet locks.

The Q7A key bears the inscription. "U.S. PROPERTY DO NOT DUPLICATE" and has Medeco type cuts. Such cuts indicate that this key was intended for use in high security locks.

The Q7B key is of the type utilized in double bitted cam locks which are used for cabinet drawers, vending machines, lock boxes, etc.

The Q7C and the Q7D keys are conventionally cut keys which are utilized in standard door locks.

FINGERPRINT:

You will be separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examinations.

ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The photographs produced during the above-mentioned photographic examinations of specimen Q32 and specimen Q32 were returned to SSA Larry Monroe on May 9, 1994.

Specimens Q60 through Q72, Q73 through Q86 and the negatives, photographs and slides produced from the ALSO SUBMITTED film from Laboratory Number 40414002 S QV QW WP AL and specimens Q101 through Q127 were returned to SSA Colombell on May 3, 1994. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted specimens.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: June 13, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

**Lab No. 40525002 S QV WP ZG VY
ZZ**

Reference: Also submitted communication received May 25, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

**Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106**

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

**Specimens personally delivered by SSA Larry Monroe on
May 25, 1994:**

ALSO SUBMITTED:

**Note regarding issues being posed to obtain
clarification or observations in regard to
May 9, 1994 Laboratory Report**

Result of examination:

**Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory report dated
May 9, 1994, submitted in connection with this case.**

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FIREARMS:

Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt when it was received in the Laboratory. As noted in the referenced report, the presence of these gunshot residues (vaporized lead and fine particulate lead) is consistent with firing a firearm in close proximity to this portion of the Q8 shirt. Further, it was noted that the presence of these gunshot residues was consistent with the muzzle blast or cylinder blast which was noted when the K1 revolver was fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2. It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues; however, they are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

Issue No. 2 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note related to the finding of one piece of ball smokeless powder on the Q3 glasses when examined in the Laboratory. No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death. It is noted, however, that ball smokeless powder can be deposited down range from the muzzle of a firearm when fired (muzzle blast) and to the sides of the front of the cylinder (cylinder blast) when a revolver is fired. It is noted in the referenced report that this piece of ball powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Also, in the referenced report, it was noted that the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected. Also, unconsumed gunpowder particles are different from residue of gunpowder. The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in FOSTER'S mouth.

To determine if a person could have been shot by a particular firearm, the gunpowder from a fired cartridge case can be compared with gunpowder from a victim. It was previously reported that ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12 through Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. The significance of these findings is that approximately 20 gunpowder particles from Q3, Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31, which are consistent with being deposited from the muzzle/cylinder blast of the K1 revolver when fired, matched the gunpowder from the Q2 cartridge case and that only two particles did not match and that one of the two was not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. Also, the one which was consistent with coming from a fired cartridge was found on a piece of paper used to dry FOSTER'S clothes. The source of these two particles is unknown; however, they are not likely associated with this investigation.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the processing of the specimen K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055, for the presence of blood on April 22, 1994 in the FBI Laboratory:

A visual examination of K1 did not reveal the presence of any stains consistent with blood on the exterior surfaces of the weapon. The presence or absence of saliva on a specimen such as K1 cannot be determined by a visual examination.

The entire surface area of K1 was not subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood or saliva inasmuch as K1 was to be subsequently processed in the FBI Laboratory for the presence of latent fingerprints and DNA. A general swabbing of the entire surface of K1 for the presence of blood or saliva could remove and/or destroy latent fingerprints and/or DNA. Therefore, only limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results.

It is also pointed out that the inability to detect blood or saliva on a specimen such as K1, does not preclude subsequent DNA testing.

Specimen K1 appeared to have been previously processed for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory. It should be noted that the processing of K1 for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory could have removed, degraded and/or obscured any blood that may have been initially present to the extent that subsequent visual examination and chemical testing for the presence of blood by the FBI Laboratory would yield negative results.

DNA ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the examination of item K1 for the presence of DNA by DQ alpha analysis.

Item K1 was examined for the presence of human DNA. The exterior circumference of the barrel was swabbed from the bore area to a distance of 5 cm extending from the muzzle end. Human DNA was extracted from the swab and type as DQ alpha type 2, 4. This is consistent with the DQ alpha type of the victim FOSTER.

Human DNA is contained within almost cells within the human body. These cells can be carried in many body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine or semen (in males). DNA from cells contained in the blood of an individual would be the same as DNA taken from cells contained in that individual's saliva. The DNA analysis conducted on item K1 is specific for human DNA. This test cannot determine if the source of the DNA was blood or saliva.

MINERALOGY:

Mica was recovered from the individual specimens Q8 through Q10. Specimens Q11 and Q11a, pants and belt, respectively, were packaged together. Mica was observed on the pants prior to scraping them. Both specimens were scraped together given that they were packaged together. Mica was also observed in the collective scraping of these specimens. Specimens Q12 through Q15, shoes and socks, were packaged together. Hence, these specimens were scraped together and the collective debris examined. Mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q4 and Q5, jacket and tie, were packaged together and scraped accordingly. No mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q31 through Q31c, the paper on which the clothes were dried, were packaged together. Accordingly, observed mica in the debris cannot be attributed to a specific specimen.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The response to the issues in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relating to the fingerprint examination (Issue No. 6) and the death scene search (Issue No. 7) will be reported separately.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: April 15, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q2, cartridge case
Q3, eyeglasses (processed prior to receipt)
Q6, miscellaneous papers
Q7, key ring
Q16, map
Q17 and Q18, two pairs of glasses
Q19, card
Q20, piece of paper
Q21, box of checkbooks
Q22, card
Q23, bottle
Q24, can
Q25, pack of cigarettes
Q26, bottle of Kaopectate

(Continued on next page)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

ADIC, WMFO

May 9, 1994

Continuation of specimens:

Q27, corkscrew

Q28, miscellaneous items from ashtray

K1, .38 caliber Colt Revolver, bearing serial number 355055

(processed prior to receipt)

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimens will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and eight latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were present or developed on the underside of a pistol grip removed from K1, a business card, two envelopes and a greeting card, parts of Q6.

Seven latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

**Reference: Communication and list of issues raised by the Independent
Counsel dated May 26, 1994**

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

**Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF**

Specimens received: May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q131, fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

**The results of the other requested forensic
examinations and the disposition of the specimen will be
furnished in a separate report.**

**Nine latent fingerprints previously reported in the
captioned case are not the fingerprints of FOSTER. The
remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the
available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was
effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of
the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for
conclusive comparisons.**

(Continued on next page)

1 - Little Rock

June 9, 1994

The following statement is in response to the supplemental request of the Independent Counsel for commentary as to why FOSTER's prints were not found on the weapon:

After I received K1, pistol, I examined it for latent prints by visual examination, laser, cyanoacrylate, laser dye, and appropriate fingerprint powders. No latent prints were detected on the exterior surface of the weapon. Upon removing the grips from the weapon, one latent fingerprint was visible on the underside of the right pistol grip, approximately two inches from the base of the grip.

Generally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers. Some reasons for the lack of these substances are an individual who does not perspire readily, or an individual who wipes or cleans the hands before touching an item, thus removing any substance from the fingers.

Certain atmospheric conditions that an item is subjected to before discovery of that item, such as outside heat, rain, snow, etc., could destroy any latent prints on that item. In addition if an item is not protected from excessive handling or friction, latent prints could also be destroyed, thereby causing no latent prints to be detected or developed.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

Date: June 17, 1994
To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

Page 1
Enclosures (2)

(over)

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are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data:

Name: Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.

Birth: March 30, 1937 Chicago, Illinois

Address: (Home)
300 East 75th Street, Apt. 25K
New York, N.Y. 10021
(212) 628-6182

(Office)
Office of Chief Medical Examiner
520 First Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
(212) 447-2034

Marital Status: Married, 1 Child

Undergraduate Education:

University of Illinois, Urbana, 1954-58, B.S. (with High Distinction)

Medical Education and Post Graduate Training

Medical School: University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago
1958-62 (Alpha Omega Alpha).

Internship: Rotating Intern, University Hospitals of Cleveland, 1962-1963

Residency: Anatomic Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1963-65.

Fellowships: Neuropathology: Central Anatomic Laboratory, Department of Mental Hygiene at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965-66.

Forensic Pathology: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966-67.

Military Service:

U.S. Air Force Medical Corps, 1967-69, honorably discharged (USAF
Commendation Award, 1969).

Certifications:

National Board of Medical Examiners, Parts, I, II, III.
American Board of Pathology in Anatomic Pathology (May 1968)
and Forensic Pathology (May 1969)

Licensure:

State of Ohio, 1963.
State of New York, 1984.

Current Positions:

Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York (1989-)
Professor and Chairman, Department of Forensic Medicine and Professor of
Pathology, New York University Medical School (1989 -)
Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College (1989-).

Former Positions:

Associate Pathologist and Deputy Coroner, Cuyahoga County
Coroner's Office, Cleveland, Ohio (1969-79).
Associate Professor of Forensic Pathology, Case Western
Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland,
Ohio (1976-79), Assistant Professor of Forensic
Pathology (1971-76), Instructor in Forensic Pathology
(1969-71).
Director of Forensic Pathology, Hamilton County Coroner's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio (1979-1985).
Professor of Pathology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine,
(1979-1985)
Chief Medical Examiner, Suffolk County, New York (1985-1988).
Professor of Forensic Pathology, SUNY Medical School at Stony
Brook, New York (1985-88).

Medical Societies and Organizations:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists
College of American Pathologists
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
National Association of Medical Examiners
Alpha Omega Alpha
American Medical Association
New York State Medical Society

Other Professional Activities:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Council on Forensic Pathology (1975-1980) (1985-87).
Program Committee (1983-87).
Planning and Scope Committee (1983-86).
Director or Codirector of workshops regularly presented
at national meetings since 1975.
Prelector, Forty-seventh Annual Anatomic Pathology
Slide Seminar (1981).
College of American Pathologists:
Committee on Forensic Pathology, (1969-1985, Chairman
1980-1984).
National Autopsy Data Bank Committee (1982-84).
Committee on Alcohol and Traffic Safety (Chairman,
1983).
Director and participant in numerous seminars presented
at national and regional meetings since 1970.
President, Cleveland Society of Pathologists (1975-1976).

Board of Editors, American Journal of Clinical Pathology
(1976-1982).
Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and
Pathology (1980-1992).
Board of Editors, Pathologist (1981-1985).
Board of Editors, Human Pathology (1988-).
Board of Editors, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1993-).

The American Board of Pathology:

Forensic Pathology Examination Committee (1974-1980).

Trustee Designate (1980-).

Trustee (1981-1992).

Secretary (1988).

Vice President (1989-1990).

President (1991).

Elected Life Trustee, 1993

**Recipient of "The Golden Apple," University of Cincinnati
Medical School (1980).**

**Commencement Speaker, University of Cincinnati Medical School
(1983).**

**Recipient of the CCE Commissioner's Medal of the American
Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1989**

**Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine (1989-)
Board of Trustees (1991-)**

Publications:

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5. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: Acute Fatal Intranasal Narcotism. Human Pathol. 3:71-73, 1972.
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12. Rushforth, N.B., Hirsch, C.S., Ford, A.B., Adelson, L.: Accidental Firearm Fatalities in a Metropolitan County. Am. J. Epidemiol. 100: 499-505, 1974.

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16. Hirsch, C.S., Roessman, U.: Arterial Dysplasia with Ruptured Basilar Artery Aneurysm. Human Pathol. 6: 749-758, 1975.
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69. Marzuk, P.M., Tardiff, K., and Hirsch, C.S.: The epidemiology of murder-suicide. JAMA **267**: 3179-3183, 1992.
70. Hirsch, C.S. and Adams, V.I.: Sudden and Unexpected Death from Natural Causes in Adults. Spitz, W.U. Spitz and Fisher's Medicolegal Investigation of Death, Ed. 3. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, pp. 137-174, 1993.
71. Adams, VI and Hirsch, CS. Trauma and Disease. Spitz, WU. Spitz and Fisher's Medicolegal Investigation of Death, Ed 3. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, pp. 175-198, 1993.
72. Marzuk PM, Tardiff K, Hirsch CS, et. al. Increase in Suicide by Asphyxiation in New York City After the Publication of Final Exit. N Engl J Med 1993; 329:1508-1510.

Curriculum Vitae

James L. Luke, M.D.

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Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(301) 229-1010

Date of Birth

August 29, 1932

Married

Marcia Gene Alley, October 5, 1957

1. Education and Professional Training

College

Yale University 1950-1952
New Haven, Connecticut

Columbia University 1956 (B.S.)
New York City, New York

Medical School

School of Medicine 1960 (M.D.)
Case-Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Internship

Laboratory of Pathology 1960-1961
Yale University School of Medicine
Yale-New Haven Hospital
New Haven, Connecticut

Residency

Institute of Pathology 1961-1963
University Hospitals and
Case-Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Military Service

Staff Researcher : 1963-1965
Laboratory of Experimental Pathology
National Institute of Arthritis and
Metabolic Diseases
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland
(Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service)

II. Employment

1965-1967	Associate Medical Examiner, City of New York, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 520 First Avenue New York City, New York Assistant Professor Department of Legal Medicine New York University School of Medicine
1967-1971	Chief Medical Examiner*, State of Oklahoma Professor of Forensic Pathology Department of Pathology University of Oklahoma School of Medicine Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program
1971-1983	Chief Medical Examiner*, District of Columbia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 19th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003 Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program
1971-1986	Clinical Professor of Pathology Medical Schools of Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities Washington, D.C.
1983-1986	Distinguished Scientist Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Washington, D.C. 20306
1987-1989	Chief Medical Examiner, State of Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 11 Shuttle Road Farmington, Connecticut 06032 Professor of Pathology, Professor of Laboratory Medicine School of Medicine University of Connecticut Health Center Farmington, Connecticut 06032

* As the first Chief Medical Examiner, planned and implemented medical examiner system

Present

Director, AFIP Breast Implant Project
Department of Environmental and Toxicologic
Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C. 20306

Forensic Pathologist
Investigative Support Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia 22135

Security Clearance: Top Secret

Clinical Professor of Pathology
George Washington University School of
Medicine

Clinical Professor of Pathology
Georgetown University School of Medicine

III. Certification/Associations

Specialty Boards: Diplomat, National Board of Medical
Examiners (1961)

Certified by the American Board of
Pathology in Anatomic (1965) and
Forensic (1967) Pathology

State Medical Licenses: Ohio, New York, California,
Oklahoma, District of
Columbia*, Connecticut

*Active

Societies, Associations and Honors:
(In Chronological Order)

*Chamberlain Greek Prize, Yale University (1950)

*American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Fellow (1965-Present)

*Physicians for Automotive Safety, Consultant (1965-1971)

*Law-Science Academy of America, Fellow (1966-1968)

*National Association of Medical Examiners, Member
(1966-Present)

*Oklahoma County Medical Society, Member (1967-1971)

- *Oklahoma State Association of Pathologists, Member
(1967-1971)
- *American Society for Investigative Pathology
(formerly American Association of Pathologists, American
Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists), Member
(1967-Present)
- *Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Committee
on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National
Research Council (1968)
- *Distinguished Faculty Award - by the University of Oklahoma
School of Medicine Student Council (1968)
- *Medicolegal Committee, Oklahoma County Medical Society and
Oklahoma State Medical Association (1967-1971)
- *Committee on Training in Forensic Pathology, National
Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes
of Health (1969)
- *Policy Committee, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
(1969-1973)
- *Executive Committee, National Association of Medical
Examiners (1970-1972)
- *Medical Advisory Board, National Sudden Infant Death
Syndrome Foundation (1972-1983)
- *Visiting Faculty, National Naval Medical Center, Naval
Medical Command, Bethesda, Maryland (1973-1987)
- *Criminal Justice Consultant, National Institute of Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of
Justice (1974-1981)
- *Editorial Board, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1979-1993)
- *Board of Directors, National Association of Medical
Examiners (1982-1985)
- *Consultant on Forensic Pathology, National Cancer Institute,
National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (1985-
1986)
- *Forensic Pathology Consultant to the Special Counsel
Appointed by the Mayor to Investigate the Office of the
Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York (1985)

*Consultant, National Coroner/Medical Examiner Data Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service (1987-Present)

*Member, Forensic Sciences Operation and Planning Committee, FBI Academy (1987-Present)

*Member, Program Committee, International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, FBI Academy (1989-1990)

*Chairman, Task Group on the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Transition Committee on Human Services, Mayoral Transition Committee, District of Columbia (1990)

*Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1992-Present)

*Forensic Pathology Consultant to the United States General Accounting Office Review of the Human Remains Identification Process at the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) (1992)

*Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1992-Present)

IV. Major Presentations

1. Training and Education in Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.
J. L. Luke, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Chicago, Illinois, November, 1968.
2. J. L. Luke. The Status of Forensic Pathology in the United States Today.
Submitted to the Pathology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, March, 1969.
3. J. L. Luke. The State of the Art: Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the First Plenary Session of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, February, 1970.
4. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of a Forensic Sciences Center for the State of Connecticut.
Presented to the Commission on Medicolegal Investigations of the State of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut, March, 1970.

5. J. L. Luke and Kurt M. Dubowski. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Institute of Forensic Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center.
Presented to the Vice President for Medical Center Affairs, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September, 1970.
6. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Relative to the Enhancement of Certain Aspects of the Criminal Justice System of the District of Columbia: A Proposal.
Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.
7. J. L. Luke. The Medical Examiners Office of the District of Columbia: Current Status and Goals.
Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.
8. J. L. Luke. Introductory Remarks Relative to the Creation of an Institute/Center of Forensic Sciences for the District of Columbia.
Presented at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to the First Planning Session of the Institute, Washington, D. C., March, 1972.
9. J. L. Luke. Milton Helper, M. D.
Presented to the Testimonial Dinner on the occasion of Dr. Milton Helper's 70th birthday. The Waldorf Astoria, New York City, New York, April, 1972.
10. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in the Criminal Justice System.
Presented to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.
11. J. L. Luke. Academic and Forensic Medicine: Strange Bedfellows with Unconsummated Potential.
The Smith-Reed-Russell Medical Honor Society Lecture, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.
12. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse as Seen from the Medical Examiner's Perspective.
Presented to the American Medical Association Conference on Medical Complications of Alcohol Abuse. Washington, D. C., October, 1973.

13. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse from the Medical Examiners Office Perspective.
Presented at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Judicial Seminar on Alcohol and Drugs, Hershey, Pennsylvania, October, 1980.
14. J. L. Luke. Contemporary Problems and Needs in the Forensic Science Field: Forensic Pathology.
Presented at the Forensic Science Seminar, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March, 1982.
15. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Armed Forces Medical Examiners System.
Presented to the Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D. C., March, 1984.
16. J. L. Luke. The Role of the Forensic Pathologist in Homicide Investigation.
National Teleconference on Practical Aspects of Homicide Investigation. The Law Enforcement Satellite Training Network. Co-sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, October, 1986.
17. J. L. Luke. Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90.
International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, Forensic Science Research and Training Center, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, June, 1990.
(Moderator, Plenary Session IV and Special Session on the Lockerbee, Scotland, Air Disaster).
18. J. L. Luke. Pathological and Biophysical Effects of Implanted Breast Prostheses.
Presented to the Board of Trustees, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., June, 1993.

V. Publications

1. J. L. Luke and A. L. Hopkins. Effect of Calcium Deprivation on Skeletal Muscle Contractility.
Anat. Rec., 1960. (Abstr.).
2. J. L. Luke, R. P. Bolande and S. Gross. Generalized Aspergillosis and Aspergillus Endocarditis in Infancy.
Pediatrics, 31: 115-122, 1963.

3. J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry of Surface Epithelial and Pleural Mucins in Mammalian Lung. Lab. Investigation, 14: 2101-2109, 1965.
4. J. L. Luke, B. K. Wetzel and C. S. Greenblatt. Incorporation of H3TDR into Nucleus and Kinetoplast of Crithidia Sp. as Demonstrated Quantitatively by Electron Microscopic Autoradiography. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
5. S. S. Spicer and J. L. Luke. Mucopolysaccharide Histochemistry of Ganglion Cyst Lining and Fluid. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
6. R. G. Horn, J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry and S35 Uptake of Elastic Tissue in Mammals. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
7. J. L. Luke. Strangulation as a Method of Homicide in New York City. Archives of Pathology, 83: 64-70, 1967.
8. J. L. Luke. Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging in New York City, 1964-1965. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 359-369, 1967.
9. J. L. Luke. Pathways of Fat Embolism. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 277: 314-315, 1967.
10. J. L. Luke, M. M. Lyons and J. F. Devlin. Pediatric Forensic Pathology - I. Death by Homicide. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 421-430, 1967.
11. J. L. Luke, M. M. Lyons and J. F. Devlin. Pediatric Forensic Pathology - II. Crib Deaths. (Work Completed). Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York City, 1967.
12. J. L. Luke and M. Helpern. Sudden Unexpected Death from Natural Causes in Young Adults. Archives of Pathology, 85: 10-17, 1968.
13. J. L. Luke. Sudden Natural Death in Young Adults. Solicited Editorial, JAMA, 203: 160, 1968.
14. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, (Parts I and II), Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, September and October, 1968.

15. J. L. Luke. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning - The Silent Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, December, 1968.
16. J. L. Luke. Requirements of Forensic Pathology. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 278: 1178, 1968.
17. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, Semi-Urban, Semi-Rural Legal Medicine in a University Setting. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 147-156, 1969.
18. J. L. Luke. Homicidal Asphyxia - The Subtle Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, February, 1969.
19. J. L. Luke. Recovery of Intact Respiratory Epithelium from a Cloth Pillow Case Four Days Following Its Utilization as a Smothering Instrument. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 398-401, 1969.
20. J. L. Luke. Certification of Death by Coroner. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 280: 1364, 1969.
21. C. E. Wiggins and J. L. Luke. The Pathology, Diagnosis and Medical-Legal Aspects of Death by Drowning. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 63: 3-7, 1970.
22. C. S. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967: Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. J. Forensic Sciences, 15: 125-153, 1970.
23. J. L. Luke, C. S. Petty and W. Q. Sturner. The Status of Forensic Pathology in the United States Today. Forensic Science Gazette, Vol. I, No. 3, 3-8, 1970.
24. J. L. Luke. Non-ischemic Necrosis of the Heart? Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 283: 660-661, 1970.
25. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Handbook of Legal Medicine by Alan R. Moritz and R. Crawford Morris, Third Edition, St. Louis, The C. V. Mosby Co., 1970, J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 63: XIX, 1970.
26. J. L. Luke. The Pathology, Diagnosis and Certain Medical-legal Aspects of Death by Homicidal Smothering in Adults. Legal Medicine Annual - 1971, Edited by Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D., New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, pp. 29-43, 1971.

27. J. L. Luke. Conjunctival Petechiae. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 284: 1101, 1971.
28. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma Medical Examiner System: Recommendations for the Future. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 64: 195-201, 1971.
29. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Legal Medicine Annual - 1971, Edited by Cyril H. Wecht, M. D., J. D., New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971, Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 41: 273, 1971.
30. J. L. Luke. Ombudsman of Death. Chapter of book to be published on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Dr. Milton Helpert, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972-1973.
31. J. L. Luke. Heroin Addiction. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 286: 1219, 1972.
32. K. M. Dubowski and J. L. Luke. Measurement of Carboxyhemoglobin and Carbon Monoxide in Blood. Ann. of Clin. Lab. Sci., 3: 53, 1973.
33. J. L. Luke. Forensic Pathology: A View from the Nation's Capitol. Medical Alumni Bulletin, Case Western Reserve University, 37: 4-6, 1973.
34. M. H. Greene, J. L. Luke and R. L. Dupont. Opiate "Overdose" Deaths in the District of Columbia - I. Heroin-Related Fatalities. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 43: 175-181, 1974.
35. M. H. Greene, J. L. Luke and R. L. Dupont. Opiate "Overdose" Deaths in the District of Columbia - II. Methadone-Related Fatalities. J. Forensic Sciences, 19: 575-584, 1974.
36. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Handbook of Forensic Pathology by Abdullah Fattah, M. D., Philadelphia, Lippincott Co., 1973, New Eng. J. Med., 291: 370, 1974.
37. J. L. Luke. Guns - Speak for the Victim. Letter to the Editor, The Washington Post, November 2, 1974.
38. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse as Seen from the Medical Examiner's Perspective, The Alcoholism Digest Annual, Volume II, 1973-1974, 21-23, 1974.
39. J. L. Luke, B. D. Blackburne and W. J. Donovan. Bed-Sharing Deaths Among Victims of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome - A Riddle within a Conundrum. Forensic Science Gazette, 5: 3-4, 1974.

40. J. L. Luke. Forensic Pathology. Law-Medicine Notes, New Eng. J. Med., 295: 32-34, 1976.
41. J. L. Luke. Dr. Luke "on" the Journal. Letter to the Editor, J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 4-5, 1978.
42. J. L. Luke. Sleeping Arrangements of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Victims in the District of Columbia - A Preliminary Report. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 379-383, 1978.
43. L. Riddick and J. L. Luke. Alcohol-Associated Deaths in the District of Columbia - A Postmortem Study. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 493-502, 1978.
44. C. J. Stahl, S. R. Jones, F. B. Johnson and J. L. Luke. The Effect of Glass as an Intermediate Target on Bullets: Experimental Studies and Report of a Case. J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 6-16, 1979.
45. J. L. Luke. Discussion of "Bilateral Linear Subconjunctival Hemorrhage in a Trauma Patient". Letter to the Editor, J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 3, 1979.
46. W. C. Roberts, W. J. Brownlee, A. A. Jones and J. L. Luke. The Sucking Action of the Left Ventricle: Demonstration of a Physiological Principle by a Gunshot Wound Penetrating Only the Right Side of the Heart. American Journal of Cardiology, 43: 1234-1237, 1979.
47. E. L. Zimney and J. L. Luke. Narcotic-Related Deaths in the District of Columbia: 1971-1979. J. Forensic Sciences, 26: 462-469, 1981.
48. W. C. Roberts, B. S. Diccicco . . . and J. L. Luke. Origin of the Left Main from the Right Coronary Artery or from the Right Coronary Sinus with Intramyocardial Tunneling. American Heart Journal, 104: 303-305, 1982.
49. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (P. I. Nieburg). Exposure-Related Hypothermia Deaths - District of Columbia, 1972-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 31: 669-671, 1982.
50. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (A. J. Ruttenber). Heroin-related Deaths-District of Columbia, 1980-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 32: 321-324, 1983.

51. M. Bray, J. L. Luke and B. D. Blackbourne. Vitreous Humor Chemistry in Deaths Associated with Rapid Chilling and Prolonged Fresh Water Immersion. J. Forensic Sciences, 28: 588-593, 1983.
52. A. J. Ruttenber and J. L. Luke. Heroin-Related Deaths: New Epidemiological Insights. Science, 226: 14-20, 1984.
53. C. C. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967 - Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. Human Identification, Edited by T. A. Rathbun and J. E. Buikstra, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, Chapter 19, pp 253-277, 1984.
54. J. L. Luke, D. T. Reay, J. W. Eisele and H. J. Bonnell. Correlation of Circumstances with Pathologic Findings in Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging: A Prospective Study of 61 Cases from Seattle, Washington. J. Forensic Sciences, 30: 1140-1147, 1985.
55. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in Criminal Profiling. Sexual Homicide, Patterns and Motives, by R. K. Ressler, A. W. Burgess and J. E. Douglas, Lexington Books, D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Massachusetts/Toronto, Chapter 10, pp 153-162, 1988.
56. J. L. Luke. An Alternative Diagnosis. Letter to the Editor, Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 9: 271, 1988.
57. J. L. Luke, A. Farb, R. Virmani, and R. H. B. Sample. Sudden Cardiac Death During Exercise in a Weightlifter Using Anabolic Androgenic Steroids: Pathological and Toxicological findings. J. Forensic Sciences, 35: 1441-1447, 1990.
58. J. L. Luke. The Shortage of Organs for Transplantation. Letter to the Editor. New Eng. J. Med., 326: 1025, 1992.
59. J. L. Luke and D. T. Reay. The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 13(2): 98-100, 1992.
60. J. L. Luke. The Medical-Legal Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1982. Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, pages 53-57, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993, ISBN # 0-932115-11-X.

61. J. L. Luke. "Disadvantaged' Medical Examiner Systems. Some Thoughts on Maintaining Standards Worthy of the Public We Serve. Editorial, Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol. In Press

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL:

Donald T. Reay
10800 12th N.W.
Seattle, WA

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Married: Judith

14 May 1937
Rock Springs, WY
Children: 4

EDUCATION:

Undergraduate:	University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana	Bachelor of Science 1955-1959
Medical Education:	University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Doctor of Medicine 1959-1963
Internship:	University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Med-Path Intern 1963-1964
Residency:	University of Utah & Holy Cross Hospital Salt Lake City, Utah	AP-CP Resident 1964-1967
Fellowship:	Cleveland Clinic Cleveland, Ohio	Forensic Pathology 1967-1968
Graduate:	Seattle University Seattle, Washington	Masters in Public Administration 1978

BOARD CERTIFICATION:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology:	May 1969
Forensic Pathology:	May 1970

LICENSE TO PRACTICE:

Washington 1973

Previous Licensure: Utah, Wyoming

MILITARY SERVICE:

Active Duty USAF	Lt. Col.	1968 to 1973
USA Reserve	Colonel	Commander 6250 Hospital Aug 1989 to Present
Active Duty USA		
11 Jan 91 to 12 Apr 91		Madigan Army Medical Center
Operation Desert Storm		

MEMBERSHIP IN MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

American Society of Clinical Pathology (Fellow)
American Academy of Forensic Science (Fellow)
Washington Society of Pathologists
National Association of Medical Examiners
Pacific Northwest Society of Pathologists
King County Medical Society
Washington State Medical Association
American Medical Association
Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences
College of American Pathology (Fellow)
American Association of Military Surgeons
International Wound Ballistics Association

OFFICES IN MEDICAL/SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States: Editorial Board	Appointed 1991
Journal of Forensic Sciences: Editorial Board	Appointed 1990
National Association of Medical Examiners:	
a) President	(1987-1988)
b) Chairman, Board of Directors	(1988-1989)
c) Board of Directors & Executive Committee	(1981-1989)
d) Pro-Tem Secretary Treasurer	(1988-1989)
Washington State Society of Pathologists:	Past President (1981-1983)

American Board of Pathology:
Forensic Test Committee

(1981-1986)

Washington State Medical Association: Interspecialty Committee
Past Member

American Journal of Forensic Medicine & Pathology:
Editorial Board

(1980-1989)

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Forensic Council - Continuing Medical Education Committee
(1984 to 1990)

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Committee - In-service Examination for AP Residents
(1984)

COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC POLICY BOARDS:

DNA Fingerprinting Technical Advisory Committee Chairman, King County,
1988

DNA Identification Oversight Committee, (Appointed by Governor), 1989

Governor's Death Investigation Council, January 1984, Chairman - 1986 to
present

Forensic Committee, College of American Pathologists 1989 - Present

King County Executive's Committee to study use of force in detention facilities
December 1983

Mayor's Committee on drunk drivers - August 1983 - 1984

Corrections Standard Board Advisor, Olympia, Washington - 1981

Washington State Medical Association Committee on drunk driving - 1983

Executive Committee, King County Medical Society - Anti-Drinking and
Driving Committee - 1985

Recombinant DNA Committee, University of Washington - 1985 - 1986

Serial Murder Multi-Agency Investigation Team Project - Texas Criminal
Justice Center - Sam Houston State University 1986

Executive Committee, Harborview Injury Prevention Center June 1986 to
present

MAJOR POSITIONS:

Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington	1 Nov 1975 to present
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington	17 Dec 1973 to 1 Nov 1975
Chief, Department of Pathology USAF Academy USAF Academy Hospital	15 Jul 1972 to 15 Dec 1973
Senior Specialist in Histopathology RAF Institute of Pathology and Tropical Medicine	RAF Halton Bucks, Eng. 15 Jul 1970 to 1 Jul 1972
Chief, Accident Pathology Branch Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Wash, DC and Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology	Aug 1968 to 15 Jul 1970

ACADEMIC - RESEARCH - OTHER POSITIONS:

Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Jul 1991 to present
Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Jul 1983 to present
Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983
Clinical Faculty, School of Health Sciences of Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington	1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980
Course Director, Annual Death Investigation Seminar University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	Biennial
Police Instructor, Police Standards Council, Sitka, Alaska	May 1978 to May 1982

Donald T. Reay, M.D.

Page 5

Instructor, Criminal Justice Training Commission,
State of Washington

1978 to present

Instructor, Washington State Patrol Academy,
Shelton, Washington

1980 to present

Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, USAF Academy
Colorado

Jul 1972 to
Dec 1973

AFIP Consultant, National Highway Safety Bureau
Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC
Universities Associated for Research Scientist
and Education in Pathology, AFIP Associate

Oct 1970 to
15 Jul 1973
1 Jan 1969 to
15 Jul 1970

Skylab Medical Recovery Team, Missions III & IV,
NASA-USAF

1972 - 1973

Member, NATO Committee on Traffic Safety
Wolfsberg, Germany

Sep 1968

PUBLICATIONS:

Reay, D.T., Weissman, N., and Carnes, W.H.: Effects of elastase digestion and formic acid extraction on aortas from copper-deficient pigs, Fed. Proc. 22:161, 1963

Weisman, N., Reay, D.T., Coulson, W.F. and Carnes, W.H.: Elastin content of aorta determined by elastase digestion and formic acid extraction, Lab. Invest. 14:372, 1965

Adelson, L., Huntington, R.W., and Reay, D.T.: "A Prisoner is Dead". Police 13:49, 1968

Reay, D.T., and Modic, J.L.: Splenic rupture in childhood infectious mononucleosis, Ohio St. Med. J. 65:388, 1969

Reay, D.T.: The time of death, Military Police Journal 19:11, 1969

Reay, D.T.: Case for diagnosis (traumatic pneumocephalus) Milit. Med. 134:359, 1969

Reay, D.T. and Hazelwood, R.: Death in military police custody and confinement, Milit. Med. 135:342, 1970

Reay, D.T.: Syllabus on accident pathology with 100 slides, 30 pp. Published by American Registry of Pathology, July 1970

Reay, D.T.: Accident Pathology, USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 21:15, Nov 1970

Reay, D.T.: USAF/RAF Exchange Program for Pathologists. USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 22:34, June 1971

Reay, D.T.: Current methods in automobile accident pathology. Int. Acad. of Path. Bull., Spring Edition: 10, 1972

Reay, D.T.: Policies, procedures and structure. January 1977: Deaths under the jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner. February 1977: Natural death and the Medical Examiner. March 1977: When a Medical Examiner's autopsy is performed. April 1977: Release of autopsy examination. May 1977: The Medical Examiner and deaths in the emergency room. July 1977: Violent death in King County 1979: November 1980; Bulletin of King County Medical Society

- Reay, D.T.: "The development of rational medicolegal death investigation in the United States: An Historical Perspective"? (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Seattle University, 1978)
- Reay, D.T.: The investigation of sudden and violent death, University of Washington Medicine, Vol. 5, No. 4:3-10, Winter 1978
- Reay, D.T.: Death investigation performed by Medical Examiner, University of Washington Hospitals SYNAPSE: Vol 6, No.1, February/March 1979
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- Reay, D.T. and Halloway, G.A.: Changes in carotid blood flow produced by neck compression, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 3:199-202 September 1982
- Eisele, J.W., Bonnell, H.J., and Reay, D.T.: Boot top fractures in pedestrians: A forensic masquerade, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:181-184, June 1983

Reay, D.T. and 'athers, R.L.: Physiological effects of neck holds, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, pp 12-15, July 1983

Reay, D.T. and Eisele, J.W.: Sexual abuse and death of an elderly woman by fisting, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:347-349, December 1983

Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Ethanol in sequestered hematomas: Quantitative evaluation, Am. J. Clin. Path., 81:352-355, 1983

Reay, D.T., Insalaco, S.J. and Eisele, J.W.: Postmortem methemoglobin levels and their significance, J. For. Sci., 29:1160 1163, October 1984

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J.D., Haglund, W.D. and Reay, D.T.: Teenage suicide in King County, King County Med. Soc. Bull., 63:24-25, May 1984

Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W., Ward, R., Horton, W., and Bonnell, H.J.: A procedure for the investigation of anesthetic/surgical deaths. J. For. Sci., 30: 822-827, July 1985

Luke, J.L., Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W. and Bonnell, H.J.: Correlation of circumstances with pathological findings in asphyxial deaths by hanging: A prospective study of 61 cases from Seattle, Washington. J. For. Sci., 30:1140-47, October 1985.

Kellerman, A. and Reay, D.T.: Protection or Peril?: An analysis of firearm-related deaths in the home. NEJM, 314:1557-1560, June 1986.

Reay, D.T., Haglund, W.D., Bonnell, H.J.: Wah Mee Massacre: The Murder of Thirteen Chinese Adults in a Seattle Gambling Club. J For. Med. & Path., 7(4):330-336, 1986

Monnat, R.J. and Reay, D.T.: Nucleotide Sequence Identity of Mitochondrial DNA from Different Human Tissues. GENE, 43:205-211, 1986

Ward, R.J., Eisele, J.W., Reay, D.T., Horton, W.G.: Hemolysis and Hyperkalemia Complicate Malignant Hyperpyrexia during Anesthetic Death. J. For. Sci., 31:543-545, April 1986

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: I. Rates of Suicides for 26 Years. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 8:208-209, September 1987

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: II. Comparison with Adult Suicides. Am. J. for. Med. & Path., 8:210-216, September 1987

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Snow, C.C.: Identification of Serial Homicide Victims in the Green River Murder Investigation. J. For. Sci., 32:1666-1675, November 1987

Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Cause of Death (letter) JAMA 22:3253, 1987.

Reay, D.T., Howard, J.D., Fligner, C.L., & Ward, R.J.: Effects of Positional Restraint on Oxygen Saturation and Heart Rate Following Exercise. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 9(1):16-18, 1988.

Howard, J.D., Reay, D.T., Haglund, W.D., & Fligner, C.L.: Processing of Skeletal Remains: A Medical Examiner's Perspective. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 9(3):258-264, 1988.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Tooth Artifacts and Survival of Bones in Animal-Scavenged Human Skeletons. J. For. Sci., 33:985-997, July 1988

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Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Snow, C.C.: "Identification of Serial Homicide Victims in the 'Green River Murder' Investigation," J. For. Sci., 32:1666-1675, November 1988.

Ward, R.J. & Reay, D.T.: Anesthetic Death Investigation, Legal Medicine 1989, Butterworth Legal Publishers, pp 39-58.

Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Earlobe Creases (letter) Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 10(1):91, 1989.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Canid Scavenging/Disarticulation Sequence of Human Remains in the Pacific Northwest, J. For. Sci., 34:587-606, May 1989.

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Sloan, J.H., Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T., Ferris, J.A.J., & Kellermann, A.L.:
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Metropolitan Areas. NEJM, 322:369-373, February 1990.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Tepper, S.L.: Identification of Decomposed
Human Remains by Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Profiling. J. For.
Sci., 35:724-729, May 1990.

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Pathologists, Chapters - Asphyxial Deaths & Deaths in Custody, pp.
117-123 & 267-269, May 1990.

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Validating Survey
Responses to Questions about Gun Ownership Among Owners of
Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiology, 31:1080-4, 1990.

Tepper, S.L., Fligner, C.L., & Reay, D.T.: Atlanto-occipital Disarticulation:
Accident Characteristics. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 11(3): 193-197,
1990.

Eddy, A.C., Rusch, V.W., Fligner, C.L., Reay, D.T., & Rice, C.L.: The
Epidemiology of Traumatic Rupture of the Thoracic Aorta in Children:
A 13 year Review. J. Trauma, Vol. 30, No. 8: 989-992, 1990.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Fligner, C.L.: Death Notification. Am. J. For.
Med. & Path., 11(4): 342-347, 1990.

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Banton, J., Reay, D.T., Fligner, C.L.:
Validating Survey Responses to Questions About Gun Ownership
Among Owners of Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiol., 131:1080-
4, 1990.

Loebel, J.P., Reay, D.T., et al: Anticipation of Nursing Home Placement May
be a Precipitant of Suicide among the Elderly. JAGS, 39:407-408, 1991.

Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Use of Facial Approximation Techniques in
Identification of Green River Serial Murder Victims. Am. J. For. Med.
& Path., 12(2): 132-142, 1991.

Reay, D.T., Fligner, C.L., Stilwell, A.D., & Arnold, J.: Positional Asphyxia
During Law Enforcement Transport. Am. J. For. Med. & Path.,
13(2):90-97, 1992.

Luke, J.L. & Reay, D.T.: The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 13(2):98-100, 1992.

Kellermann, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Somes, G., Reay, D.T., Francisco, J., Banton, J.G., Prodzinski, Fligner, C.L., & Hackman, B.B.: Suicide in the Home in Relation to Gun Ownership. NEJM, 327(7):467-472, 1992.

Michaud, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Grady, M.S., & Reay, D.T.: Predictors of Survival and Severity of Disability after Severe Brain Injury in Children. Neurosurgery, Vol 31, No 2. August, 1992

Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Problems of Recovering Partial Human Remains at Different Times and Locations: Concerns for Death Investigators. J. For. Sci., Vol 38, No 1. January, 1993

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Rushforth, N.B., Banton, J.G., Reay, D.T., et al: Gun Ownership as a Risk Factor for Homicide in the Home. NEJM, Vol 329, No 15. October, 1993

Reay, D.T., Cohen, W., & Ames, S.: Injuries Produced by Judicial Hanging: A Case Report. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., Accepted for publication.

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHARLES J. STAHL, III, M.D.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: 5 August 1930

Place of Birth: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marital Status: Married - 20 November 1954
Ellen Baran Stahl

Children: Charles - 28 June 1957
Marcia - 5 October 1959
Kim - 5 April 1963

Home Address: 14105 Flint Rock Road
Rockville, Maryland 20853-2654

Office Address: The Armed Forces Medical Examiner
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, DC 20306-6000

Social Security Number: 175-24-6264

EDUCATION

1944 - 1948 Souderton High School
Souderton, Pennsylvania

1948 - 1952 Ursinus College
Collegeville, Pennsylvania

1952 - 1956 The Jefferson Medical College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Doctor of Medicine - 1956

1956 - 1957 U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Rotating General Internship

1957 - 1961

U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Residency in Anatomic and Clinical
Pathology

1962 - 1963

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

Residency in Forensic Pathology

MEDICAL LICENSURE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Certificate No. MD-025879-L,
9 September 1957

State of New Jersey, Certificate No. 16837, 14 January 1959

State of Maryland, Certificate No. D10468, 16 November 1962

State of Tennessee, Certificate No. MD 12723, 10 July 1980

SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION, THE AMERICAN BOARD OF PATHOLOGY:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, 9 October 1961

Forensic Pathology, 2 April 1964

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

1957 - 1962

Five day courses in continuing education for pathologists at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., as follows:

Forensic Pathology	Oral Pathology
Research Pathology	Histochemistry
Ophthalmic Pathology	Forensic Sciences Symposium

1961

Radiation Control Course
Disaster Recovery Training Division
Naval Air Material Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1966

Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

1968

American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Miami, Florida:
Forensic Pathology Seminar
Clinical, Epidemiological and Forensic Aspects
of Pesticide Poisonings

1970

Advanced Ballistics Workshop for Medical Examiners,
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
and Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office,
Dallas, Texas

1971

Command and Staff Seminar conducted for Bureau of
Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, by
Naval Medical School and Naval School of Health Care
Administration, Warrenton, Virginia

1971

Professional Administration Development Seminar,
Phase I, Part A, conducted for College of American
Pathologists by the Management Education and Research
Division of BRET, Inc. at Boston, Massachusetts

1971

Applied Management Conference - Eight Steps Towards
Excellence, conducted at Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, Washington, D.C. in conjunction with
Applied Management Science, Inc.

1972

Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute
of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

1974

Ballistic Workshop conducted at the Southwestern
Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas, Texas

1974

Personnel Management for Executives, conducted by
Army Regional Training Center, DC-VA-MD Region at
Pikesville, Maryland, 13-22 March 1974

1975	Neuropathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-31 January 1975
1975	The Senior Line Manager Institute, Office of Civilian Manpower Management, Washington, D.C. 8-12 December 1975
1977	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 5020-9300-2, Williamsburg, Virginia, 4-6 October 1977
1977	Gynecologic Pathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1-4 November 1977
1978	Army Medical Department Pathology Symposium, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, 18-19 April 1978
1978	College of American Pathologists, Laboratory Improvement Seminar, Denver, Colorado, 20 April 1978
1978	Perspectives in Management Seminar, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 14 June 1978
1978	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number J5020-9300-2, Seattle, Washington, 9-11 October 1978
1978	Pediatric Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 October - 2 November 1978
1979	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia, 14-16 February 1979
1979	Gynecologic Pathology, Joint Annual Meeting of the Maryland and Washington Societies of Pathologists, 29 September 1979
1979	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 50209300-2, San Antonio, Texas, 16-18 October 1979
1980	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, 21-23 February 1980
1980	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 February 1980
1980	20th Annual AFIP Lectures, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-29 May 1980

1980	Seminar in Surgical Pathology Problems of the ENT Area, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C., 30 May 1980
1980	Seminar in the Histopathologic Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 May 1980
1981	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Los Angeles, California, 17 February 1981
1981	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California, 18-20 February 1981
1982	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Kissimmee, Florida, 8 February 1982
1982	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Kissimmee, Florida, 9-12 February 1982
1982	Laboratory Information: Managing for Productivity, Southeastern Regional Medical Education Center, Birmingham, Alabama, 5-6 May 1982
1982	Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 16 July 1982
1983	Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983
1983	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 February 1983
1983	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio, 16-19 February 1983
1983	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, 25-29 April 1983
1983	50th Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, St. Louis, MO, 20-21 October 1983
1983	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Williamsburg, Virginia, 14-17 November 1983

1984	Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Anaheim, CA, 21 February 1984
1984	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Anaheim, CA 22-25 February 1984
1984	24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 10-13 May 1984
1984	Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984
1984	Workshop: Conducting Research in Medical Education, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 May 1984
1984	Spring Meeting, Southeastern Chapter, Society of Toxicology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 1 June 1984
1984	First Tennessee Regional Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Community Conference, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 7 June 1984
1984	Loss Prevention Seminar, State Volunteer Mutual Insurance Company, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 17 October 1984
1984	The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar at Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984
1985	Continuing Medical Education Program, 37th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 13-16 February 1985
1985	Legal Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985
1986	Continuing Medical Education Program, Trauma in the Living, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, LA, 11 February 1986
1986	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, LA, 12-15 February 1986

1986	The Role of the Chief of Staff in a Changing VA Health Care Environment, North Central Regional Medical Education Center, Ann Arbor, MI, 9-11 September 1986
1986	Strategic Planning: Developing Interdependent Relationships, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 23-24 September 1986
1986	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Tuscon, AZ, 18-22 November 1986
1987	Ethical Standards, Liability, and Informed Consent, USAF Medical Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, 30 January 1987
1987	Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Diego, CA, 17 February 1987
1987	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, San Diego, CA, 18-21 February 1987
1987	Maximizing Facility Operations through Use of Planning, Resource Allocation Methodology, and Staffing, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Norfolk, VA, 17-19 March 1987
1987	Liaison Conference, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Williamsburg, VA, 16-19 June 1987
1987	Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Francisco, CA, 18-23 September 1987
1987	Dynamic Partnership for the Future, National Conference of Directors and Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC, 5-8 November 1987
1988	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Philadelphia, PA, 16 February 1988
1988	Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, 17-20 February 1988
1988	Hospital/Medical Staff Credentialling and Privileging, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 15 March 1988

1988	Quality Health Care Management, Seventh Annual Executive Forum, Veterans Administration Medical Center Chillicothe, OH, 13 April 1988
1988	Multidisciplinary Research in Health Care Fields, Second Annual Research Seminar, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH 13 May 1988
1988	The Impact of DRG's on Health Care Delivery, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 19 May 1988
1988	Mentor Training Seminar, Mid-Level Management Training Center, Williamsburg VA, 23-26 August 1988
1988	Executive Information Through DHCP Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center Brecksville, OH 30 August - 1 September 1988
1988	Strategic Planning Retreat Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 45428 20-21 September 1988
1988	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Boston, MA 4-9 November 1988
1988	VA Senior Management Conference Chicago, IL 15-17 November 1988
1988	Human Relations Training Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 30 November 1988
1989	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Las Vegas, NV 14 February 1989
1989	Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV 15-18 February 1989

1989	Monitoring and Evaluating Clinical Practice, VA Region 4 and Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Indianapolis, IN 5 April 1989
1989	Interagency Institute for Federal Health Care Executives, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 30 May 1989 - 9 June 1989
1989	Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 20-23 June 1989
1989	Physician Executive Leadership Program I, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 25-28 September 1989
1989	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting National Association of Medical Examiners Sanibel Island, FL 13-18 October 1989
1989	Strategic Planning Retreat, Total Quality Management VA Medical Center, Dayton, OH 19-20 October 1989
1989	VA Senior Management Conference Washington, D.C. 31 October 1989 - 2 November 1989
1990	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Cincinnati, OH 20 February 1990
1990	Continuing Medical Education Program American Academy of Forensic Sciences Cincinnati, OH 21-23 February 1990
1990	Managing for Quality: Integration and Motivation Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Chicago, IL 3-4 April 1990
1990	Physician Executive Leadership Program II Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 9-12 July 1990

1990	Continuing Medical Education Program National Association of Medical Examiners Denver CO 14-16 September 1990
1991	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Anaheim, CA 19 February 1991
1991	Continuing Medical Education Program American Academy of Forensic Sciences Anaheim, CA 20-22 February 1991
1991	For-th Annual Conference on Federal Quality Improvement Washington, D.C. 29-31 March 1991
1991	Continuing Medical Education Program National Association of Medical Examiners Honolulu, Hawaii 22-27 September 1991
1991	VA Senior Management Conference Washington, D.C. 12-13 November 1991
1992	Continuing Medical Education Program American Academy of Forensic Sciences New Orleans, LA 19-21 February 1992
1992	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners New Orleans, LA 18 February 1992
1992	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Update Reno, NV 14-16 April 1992

1992

First Annual DNA Course
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Bethesda, MD
15-16 May 1992

1992

Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Milwaukee, WI
19-23 September 1992

PROFESSIONAL AWARDS:

The C.V. Mosby Award for Scholastic Excellence, 15 June 1956.

Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution to Medicolegal Investigation, Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, California, 10 October 1968.

Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contributions to the Programs of the International Police Academy, Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State, 24 November 1971.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1972.

Certificate of Appreciation, National Association of Underwater Instructors, 8 April 1972.

Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine, 10 May 1974.

Honorary Membership, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, 13 June 1974.

Certificate of Appreciation in Recognition of Outstanding Service, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1968-1969.

Certificate of Recognition of Achievement as Member, Council on Forensic Pathology, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1969-1974.

Award by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for professional and literary contributions as Editor of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974, and for continuing efforts in advancing the cause of the Forensic Sciences, 20 February 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1974-1977 (Valid to June 30, 1977).

1974 American Society of Clinical Pathologists - College of American Pathologists Pathology Continuing Medical Education Certificate (Valid to June 30, 1977).

Certificate of Distinguished Service, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation for Extraordinary Service, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, 14 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation from The American Board of Pathology for Service on the Test Committee for Forensic Pathology, 31 December 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology and the Intersociety Pathology Council, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

Certificate of Merit from the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1 October 1980.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, October 1982.

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, June 1983.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association (Valid until 1 March 1988).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 March 1984 to 1 March 1988.

Commendation for Outstanding Contributions to the City of Johnson City by Resolution of the Mayor on behalf of the Board of Commissioners and the City of Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

Honorary Captain, Johnson City Police Department, Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 July 1988 - 1 July 1991.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, Valid 1 August 1988 - 1 July 1991.

The Commission on Continuing Education Commissioners' Medal, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, August, 1989.

Resolution by Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio, for Exceptional Service to the School of Medicine, 14 March 1991.

Department of Veterans Affairs Distinguished Career Award, Washington, DC, August 1992.

COMMISSIONS AS NAVAL OFFICER:

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1135 and 1995, effective 15 September 1953.

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1995, called to active duty in Senior Medical Student Program, effective 17 November 1955.

Lieutenant Junior Grade, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 15 December 1954.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 1 September 1956.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 February 1957.

Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 July 1962.

Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 October 1966.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 June 1971, to rank from 1 July 1970.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, Retired, effective 1 October 1980.

MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS:

Legion of Merit

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Navy Unit Commendation

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

National Defense Service Medal with Star

MILITARY STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Assistant Pathologist, U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
1961 - 1962.

Chief of Laboratory Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Guam, 1963 - 1965.

Chief, Forensic Pathology Branch, Military Environmental Pathology
Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1970.

Assistant Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces
Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1970.

Chief, Marine Biopathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology,
Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1972.

Registrar, Registry of Forensic Pathology, American Registry of Pathology,
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division and Acting Chief,
Wound Ballistics Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington,
D.C., 4 May 1966 - 20 July 1966; 15 July 1968 - 23 August 1968; 7 July 1969 - 8
August 1969.

Acting Chief, Accident Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology,
Washington, D.C., 2 July 1968 - 31 December 1968; 14 July 1970 - 14 October 1970.

Acting Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology, American Registry of
Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 10 July 1970 -
4 January 1971.

Acting Transportation Officer, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington,
D.C., 5 May 1970 - 15 April 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces
Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1970 - 1 September 1970.

Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute
of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 August 1972 - 31 August 1974.

Chairman, Department of Forensic Sciences, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 September 1974 - 15 April 1975.

Chairman, Department of Laboratory Medicine, National Naval Medical Center,
28 April 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda,
MD, 23-28 January 1978; 24-29 July 1978.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD,
12-15 July 1978.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, MD, 27 February - 9 March 1979; 25 June - 8 July 1979; 27 August -
6 September 1979; 15-21 September 1979.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD,
29 February - 1 March 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, MD, 24 December 1979 - 4 January 1980; 2-8 March 1980.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Chief, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain
Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Acting Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain
Home, Tennessee, 21-25 September 1981; 3-5 November 1981; 14-17 May 1982, 11 June
1982; 12-16 July 1982; 23-24 September 1982; 13-15 April 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, STATE OF TENNESSEE

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner,
Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 -
29 June 1986.

Member, Ad Hoc Committee for Inspection and Accreditation, Office of the
Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee,
2 September 1983 - 29 June, 1986.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, Ohio,
29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Acting Director, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 19-23
December 1986; 3 August 1987; 26-27 August 1987; 24-25 September 1987; 1 October
1987; 14 October 1987; 24 October - 2 November 1987; 19 November 1987; 16-24 January
1988; 24 April 1989; 16-17 May 1989; 19 May 1989; 19-21 July 1989; 30-31 August 1989;
20-23 September 1989; 7-8 November 1989; 25 and 29 June 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Deputy Medical Inspector, Veterans Health Administration,
Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 7 April 1991 - 31 August 1992.

Retired from Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC, 31 August 1992.

ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Distinguished Scientist, American Registry of Pathology and
the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 October 1992 -

Member, Graduate Medical Education Committee, Armed Forces
Institute of Pathology, 1 November 1992 -

Co-Director, Residency Program in Forensic Pathology, Office
of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, 1 October 1992 -

Member, Department of Defense Forensic Science Advisory
Committee, 1 October 1992 -

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS:

Alternate Medical Officer, Radiation Control Team, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961-1962.

Associate Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, 1962-1963.

Approved Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, Montgomery County, 1962-1963.

Deputy Medical Examiner, Government of Guam, 1963-1965.

Project Officer, A Pilot Study of Drug Excretion in the Urines of Military Separates, for Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment), 18 January 1971 - 5 April 1971.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, to coordinate development of Master of Science degree program between George Washington University and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 September 1971 - 3 May 1972.

Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, to provide continuous liaison with representatives from the Department of Forensic Sciences, The George Washington University for the Master of Science in Forensic Science and/or Forensic Pathology Degree Programs, 15 May 1972 - 15 April 1975.

Member, Long Range Planning Council, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., effective 9 January 1974.

Chairman, Medical Library Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 13 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Blood Transfusion Review Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 3 June 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Medical Isotopes Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 1976.

Member, Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, 1975-1980.

Member, Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 August 1975 - 31 July 1978.

Member, Ad Hoc Search Committee for Chairperson, Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 1975-1976.

Chairman, Laboratory Equipment Replacement Program, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 4 September 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Functional Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Clinical Laboratory Matters, Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS) Program, 17 December 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1976.

Member, Tumor Board, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1977.

Member, Credentials Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1980.

Chairman, Medical Laboratory Sciences Training Programs Task Group for Medical-Dental Training Committee, Interservice Training Review Organization, 1977-1978.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Throat Culture Contact Reporting, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978.

Chairman, Command Redevelopment Advisory Council, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978-1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Preadmission Testing, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

Member, Medical Corps Selection Board, Department of the Navy, 11-22 June 1979.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980.

Representative of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the Subcommittee of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee, 15 August 1979 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee for Ward Medical Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Quality Assurance Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member (Non-voting), Dean's Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Therapeutic Agents and Pharmacy Reviews Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Professional Education Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Laboratory Management Committee, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 12 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Research and Development Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 31 October 1981.

Chairman, Human Subjects Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, District Planning Board, Medical District 8, 29 October 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Medical Center Medical District Initiated Planning Program (MEDIPP) Planning Board, 5 February 1982 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Nutrition Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, VACO Disciplinary Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Martinsburg, WV, 7-9 July 1982.

Chairman, House Staff Advisory Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 August 1982 - 8 March 1983.

Member, Resources Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 November 1981 - 30 September 1982.

Member, House Staff Review Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 10 February 1983 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physicians, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physician Assistants, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Council, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 1 August 1987 - 1990.

Member, Administrative Executive Board; Postgraduate and Inservice Training Committee; Resources Committee; Dean's Committee; Space Committee; Research and Development Committee; Position Management Committee; House Staff Review Committee; and Tuition Support Committee. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

~~Member, Medical Inspector's Team for Special Purpose Site Visit to Veterans Administration Medical Center, Bay Pines, FL, 18-20 May 1987.~~

Member, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 29 June 1986 - 20 July 1987.

Chairman, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committees for 1987 Liaison Conference and 1989 Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH, 1987-1988.

Member, Medical District 13 Planning Board, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member (ex-officio), Medical District 13 Executive Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committee, Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Consultant to Planning Committee, National Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Acting Assistant Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 13 July 1989 - 18 August 1989.

Acting Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 17-18 July 1989; 15-17 August 1989.

Member, Executive Oversight Team for Contract Service Centers, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 1989 - 1990.

Member, Technical Advisory Group for Regional Site Review Protocol, 2 March 1992 - 31 August 1992.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO UNIVERSITY ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Cognitive and Conceptual Introduction to Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 August 1982 - 30 April 1986.

Member, College of Medicine Screening Committee for Distinguished Faculty Award, July 1983.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Ruth E. Ventrice, Class of 1987, 8 August 1983 - 30 June 1985.

Member, Standing Committee on Administration and Budget, University Physician's Practice Group, Medical Education Assistance Corporation, 23 August 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Clinical Laboratory Medicine, 30 November 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Chairman, Residency Planning and Review Committee, Department of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, 1 December 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Charles W. Fleisher, Class of 1986, 26 March 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Graduate Faculty Committee for E. Jayne Moffat, Candidate for Master's Degree in Biomedical Sciences (Pharmacology).

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Michael H. West, Class of 1988, 2 August 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Committee on Diagnostic Technology of the Task Force on Medical Student Education, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1986 - 1987.

Member, Residency Policy Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 17 August 1987 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Dean's Council, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 27 March 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Continuing Medical Education Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 30 August 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, VA Medical Center Management Advisory Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 September 1989 - 29 March 1991.

APPOINTMENTS AS CONSULTANT:

Consultant in Pathology, Guam Memorial Hospital, Agana, Guam, 1965

Consultant in Forensic Pathology (BUMED Code 316S-31), Professional Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1970-1975

Consultant in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972 and 1973

Member, Test Committee for Special Examination in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1973-1975

Guest Examiner, Special Field of Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972-1975

Consultant in Laboratory Medicine (BUMED Code 215), Medical Corps Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 9 June 1975 - 31 July 1980

Navy Representative, Scientific Advisory Board of Consultants, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1976-1980

Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to Committee on Pathology, Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces, November 1977

Consultant for the Development of Staffing Standards for the Specialty of Pathology, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1978-1980

Member, Survey Team, Inspection of Medical Technology Program at Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, PA, for National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, 29 November 1979

Inspector, Commission on Inspection and Accreditation, College of American Pathologists, for O.B. Hunter Memorial Laboratory, Bethesda, MD, 14 December 1979

Member, Panel on Irritant and Vesicant Chemicals, Committee on Toxicology, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 29 December 1982 - 17 June 1985

Physician Consultant to Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1985

Specialist Survey Respondent (Forensic Medicine) to American College of Physicians for A Library for Internists IV, Annals of Internal Medicine 96:385-401, 1982, and A Library for Internists V, Annals of Internal Medicine 102:423-437, 1985

APPOINTMENTS AS EDITOR:

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1971-1972

Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1979 -1992

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS:

Assistant Instructor in Pathology and Fellow in Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1960 - May 1960

Guest Lecturer, Sophomore Class in Forensic Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 and 1962

Guest Lecturer, U.S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 1963 and 1965

Lecturer in Homicide Investigation, Police Division, Department of Public Safety, Government of Guam, 1965

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Department of Legal Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, May 1966, November 1966, and May 1967

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968-1974

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Program Director, Residency in Special Field of Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1974

Instructor, Basic and Advanced Courses for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Arlington, Virginia, 1966-1969

Instructor, Basic Course for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Alexandria, Virginia, 1970-1971, 1973-1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Aerospace Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970; 1974

Faculty, Inservice Training Program in Homicide Investigation, Criminal Investigations Division, Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, May 1969; October 1969; May 1970; April 1971; September 1972; March 1973; September 1973

Faculty, Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1969, 1973

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Accident Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1970

Faculty, Workshop for Public Defenders, Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., September 1971

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Pathology of the Aquatic Environment, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1972

• Professorial Lecturer in Forensic Science, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1972-1976

Faculty, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Oakland, California, May 1972; Atlanta, Georgia, March 1973; Kansas City, Missouri, April 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., November 1972; November 1973; November 1974

Faculty, State of New Jersey Seminars in Homicide Investigation, Linden, New Jersey, May 1972, November 1972, April 1973

Guest Lecturer in Forensic Pathology, Laboratory Service, Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, December 1972; February 1973

Guest Lecturer, Howard University Medical School, February 1973

Course Director, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Saddle Brook, New Jersey, June 1973

Faculty, Seminar on Medicolegal Investigations in Criminal Cases, County of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1973; January 1974; April 1974

Moderator, Annual Slide Seminar, "Cancer or Pseudocancer", Annual AFIP Lectures, 27 March 1974

Guest Speaker, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, Hollywood, California, 13 June 1974

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Corning Community College, Corning, New York, 9 July 1974

Course Director, Seminar on Aquatic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 24 September 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 September 1974

Faculty, Symposium on the Medical-Ethical-Legal Aspects of Organ Transplantation, D.C. Medical Society Auditorium, Washington, D.C., 12 October 1974

Faculty, Bucks County Homicide Seminar, Trevese, Pennsylvania, 11 October 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 12 November 1974; 13 November 1975

Guest Lecturer, Staff Medical Conference, Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 13 February 1975

Medical Director, Medical Technology and Medical Laboratory Technician Schools, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, Baltimore, MD, 12-23 January 1976

Professor of Pathology, The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, 1 July 1975 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, 1 July 1976 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, 1 October 1976 - 30 September 1979

Program Director, Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 27 February - 9 March 1979

Guest Lecturer on Laboratory Management, Health Care Administration Course, Naval School of Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD, 30 January 1979

Faculty, Forensic Science Seminar, Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, 8-9 August 1979

Faculty, Workshop on Medicolegal Problems in the Clinical Laboratory, Fifth Annual Meeting of The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists, San Antonio, Texas 18-19 October 1979

Professor of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 1 September 1980 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty, Continuing Medical Education Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 23 September 1981

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner,
Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College
of Virginia, Abingdon, Virginia, 8 October 1981

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program,
Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg,
VA, 2-12 March 1982

Faculty, Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical
Center, Mountain Home, TN, 16 July 1982

Professor of Pathology, East Tennessee State University School of Graduate
Studies, Johnson City, TN, 3 August 1982 -

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner,
Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College
of Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, 21 October 1982

Faculty, Forensic Pathology, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training
Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 December 1982

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner
College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee,
21 January 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Pathology, Department of Pathology, Vanderbilt
University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, 28-29 January 1983

Faculty, Tennessee Medical Examiner Seminar, Sweetwater, Tennessee, 12 March
1983

Guest Speaker, The Kiwanis Club of Bristol, Tennessee, 21 April 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, First Tennessee Regional
Public Health Center, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 September 1983

Faculty, Aerospace Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology,
Washington, D.C., 8 November 1983

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 12 April 1984

Faculty, 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College
of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 11 May 1984

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes,
Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson
City, TN, 18 May 1984

Guest Speaker, Tri-Cities Chapter, Tennessee Society for Clinical Micro-
biology, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 June 1984

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 15 August 1984

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, U.S. Army Forces Command, Charleston, SC, 9-21 September 1984

Faculty, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar, "The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine", Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984

Moderator, Scientific Session, Pathology and Biology Section, 37th Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 14 February 1985

Faculty, (Forensic Pathology, Forensic Medicine), Veterans Administration Physician and Dentists In-Residence Program, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Jefferson Barracks Division, St. Louis, MO, 1981-1985

Faculty, Special Topics (Forensic Pathology), Criminal Justice Course No. 321-4967-001, Department of Criminal Justice, East Tennessee State University, Spring Semester (25 February, 4 March and 25 March), 1985

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 18 April 1985

Course Director and Faculty, Legal Medicine Seminar, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985.

Assistant Dean for Veterans Affairs and Professor of Pathology, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Faculty, Basic Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC, 3 November 1986.

Guest faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 21-22 April 1988.

Guest Faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 28 April 1989.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

Fellow, College of American Pathologists
Fellow, American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine
Life Member, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States
Southern Medical Association
The Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces
The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists
American Association of Blood Banks
Academy of Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Scientists
National Association of Medical Examiners
The New York Academy of Sciences
United States Naval Institute (Life Member)
The Retired Officers Association (Life Member)
Life Member, Federal Health Care Executives Institute Alumni Association

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

1966-1967	Member of Reference Committee, Program Committee, and Geographic Forensic Pathology Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1969-1970	Secretary, Pathology and Biology Section
1970-1971	Council Chairman Chairman, Pathology and Biology Section Chairman, Membership Committee
1972-1974	Chairman, Publications Committee
1973	Member, Nominating Committee
1975-1976	Member, Ad Hoc Committee on a National Institute for Forensic Sciences
1979-	Member, Publications Committee
1984-1985	Member, Best Resident Paper Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1988-1989	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1989-1990	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1990-1992	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1992-	Member, Strategic Planning Committee

College of American Pathologists

1966-1975 Member, Committee on Forensic Pathology
1988- Member, Forensic Pathology Committee

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

1969-1974 Member, Council on Forensic Pathology

National Association of Medical Examiners

1971-1977 Member, Board of Directors
1975-1976 Member, Executive Committee,
Board of Directors
1978 Member, Nominating Committee
1986-1992 Member, Board of Directors
1991- Member, Executive Committee
1992- Vice President

American College of Legal Medicine

1974-1975 Member, Honorary Fellowship Committee

Washington Society of Pathologists

1978-1979 Secretary-Treasurer
1979-1980 Vice President

The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists

1978-1980 Member, Board of Directors

Miscellaneous Appointments to Committees

Member, Steering Committee for an Institute of Forensic Medicine and Law, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1972

Co-Chairman, Publications Committee, Department of Forensic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1974; and Chairman, Curriculum Committee, 1974-1975

Dayton Clinical Oncology Program

1989-1990 Member, Board of Trustees

Mid-Atlantic Forensic Pathology Association

1992- Member, Board of Directors

SPECIAL MILITARY MISSIONS:

February 1963

Temporary duty at U.S. Air Force Hospital, Harman Air Force Base (SAC), Newfoundland, to conduct medicolegal autopsies on two servicemen who died unexpectedly at Thule, Greenland, and one serviceman who died at Keflavik, Iceland

September 1963
to
October 1965

Served as Director of the Military Blood Procurement Program for Naval Forces, Marianas, Territory of Guam

April 1964

Served as military member of special fact-finding committee selected for Board of Trustees, Guam Memorial Hospital, Government of Guam, to investigate allegation of malpractice involving physician employed by Guam Memorial Hospital

January 1967

Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned to Air Force Station, Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy, Florida, to conduct medicolegal investigation and autopsies on Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee following Apollo disaster

June 1968

Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned as consultants to Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, during medicolegal investigation and autopsy following assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy

December 1969
to
January 1970

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, in the case of John Albert Warren (deceased)

June 1970

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Headquarters, U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, California and participated in exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination of the remains of Kenneth Michael Woodruff, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, at San Diego, California, as authorized by Order No. 318142 of 20 May 1970 by the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego

28 October 1974
to
1 November 1974

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to conduct exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination on the remains of Ramon Rodriguez-Marrero, as authorized on 1 October 1974 by Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of Puerto Rico

15 November 1977

18 November 1977

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Naval Investigative Service - Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to participate in the investigation of the death of Timothy E. Schlag, a Navy dependent

MEDICOLEGAL EXPERIENCE AS EXPERT WITNESS:

1964	Expert witness during court-martial of airman accused of negligent homicide at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam
	Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder at Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam
	Expert witness at Naval Board of Inquiry for investigation of explosion aboard USS AFDM-8 in Apra Harbor, U.S. Naval Station, Guam
	Expert witness in the case of the <u>Government of Guam v. Mesa</u> , following murder of F.M. Izezaki, Government of Guam Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officer
March 1968	Expert witness during court-martial of marine accused of homicide, <u>United States v. Evans</u> , at Headquarters, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
February 1968	Expert witness during court-martial of three military policemen accused of maltreatment, <u>United States v. Krews, Elwood and Linsey</u> , at Fort Hayes, Ohio
May 1968	Expert witness during court-martial, <u>United States v. Paul</u> at Headquarters, Military District of Washington
January 1969	Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder, <u>United States v. Hise</u> , at District Legal Office, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
May 1970	Expert witness for the plaintiff, in conjunction with a third party claim by the Veterans Administration, and provided a deposition in the case of <u>White v. City of Darrington, Washington, et. al.</u> , at Snohomish County, Washington, Number 90170, at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
January 1971	Expert witness during court-martial, <u>United States v. Foppiano</u> at Headquarters, Sixth United States Army, The Presidio, San Francisco, California
November 1973	Expert witness during Article 32 Investigation at Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York

April 1976

Expert witness during trial at United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the case of United States v. Perez et. al.

25 March 1982

Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, State of Tennessee, Jonesborough, TN in the case of the State of Tennessee v. Kenneth W. Campbell

4 November 1983

Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks

9 February 1984

Expert witness for the plaintiff and provided deposition at Fairfax, VA, in the case of Abosbitan v. Kirk et. al., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Civil Action No. 83-758-A

7 April 1984

Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks

10 December 1984

Expert witness during judicial hearing at Juvenile Court of Sullivan County, Kingsport, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Hicks

1 March 1985

Expert witness during preliminary hearing at Criminal Court of Johnson County, Mountain City, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Lois Guy

12 March 1985

Expert witness during deposition in the case of Tony B. Treadway at Law Offices of Herndon, Coleman, and McKee, Johnson City, TN

30 April 1985

Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Ronald Whitaker

8 July 1985

Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Ray Hicks

8 July 1986

Expert witness during trial of Criminal Court at Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Jimmy W. Long.

PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

1. Stahl, C.J.: Neurologic Diseases in Guam, United States Navy Medical Laboratory Quarterly 3:14-17, 1965.
2. Stahl, C.J.: The Medical Examiner System in the Territory of Guam. Journal of Forensic Sciences 11:179-185, 1966.
3. Young, B.C. and Stahl, C.J.: Gunshot Wounds. American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.
4. Stahl, C.J. and Johnson, F.B.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference Number 19-16 (Ethylene Glycol - Antifreeze-Poisoning). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.
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**FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND
CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.**

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the United States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

2. BULLET PATH

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted

bullet wound he sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding. There were no flame burns from the muzzle blast identified within the mouth, nor would injury of such type necessarily be expected.

The bullet perforated the soft palate, entered the cranial cavity directly to the left of the foramen magnum, contused the left side of the brainstem, grazed the medial aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere and exited through the occipital skull and scalp. This wound caused instantaneous, complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes. There was a secondary, ring-like fracture of the skull, a common associated finding in such cases, that extended symmetrically from the base of the skull across the calvarium.

3. LOCATION OF FATAL EVENT

It is our opinion that the death occurred where the body was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia. The relatively pristine nature of the exposed skin surfaces of the deceased and of his clothing precludes any other scenario. Substantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place where it was found. Precisely such contamination was, in fact, documented following actual transport of the body from the scene of death to Fairfax Hospital, and from there to the medical examiner's office. There was no such contamination when the body was examined and photographed at the scene.

4. TIME OF DEATH

Given the limitations of available information, it is not possible further to define the postmortem interval than within the broad range of when the deceased was last seen alive to the time the body was discovered.

5. TOXICOLOGY

Toxicological examination by the FBI Laboratory of blood obtained at autopsy revealed trace amounts of trazodone and small quantities of diazepam (Valium) and its metabolite, nordiazepam. The finding of trazodone, an antidepressant, confirms the history of Foster's taking a single tablet the evening prior to his death from a prescription ordered by his doctor earlier that day. There was no alcohol or any other toxic substance in Foster's body.

6. POSITION OF THE BODY

The deceased was found supine, with his arms and legs extended. Given the steep (approximately 45 degree) slope on which his body was resting, we believe that he was seated when the weapon was discharged. After firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb (see below, number 8). Had he been standing, he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found. Had he been lying down, it is likely that the bullet would have been recovered from the ground beneath his head. It was not. Bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem would have rendered Mr. Foster instantly unconscious and unresponsive.

Although the amount of extravasated blood at the scene of death was characterized by some observers as being less than the expected quantity, a pool of blood was, in fact, found under the head of the deceased when the body was turned, and the upper back of his shirt was noted to be blood soaked. These observations notwithstanding, any relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds, and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

7. POSITION OF THE HEAD

According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.

8. POSITION OF THE WEAPON

Scene and autopsy photographs demonstrate that Mr. Foster's right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and

the front of the trigger guard. In addition, there was gunpowder residue on the surface of his right index finger facing the thumb, extending from the distal joint to the web area of the thumb and, according to the autopsy report, similar material, but of lesser quantity, at the corresponding aspect of the left index finger. With the barrel of the revolver placed into the decedent's mouth, the only source of such gunpowder would be the gap between the cylinder and the frame of the weapon. Multiple test firings of the revolver in the FBI Laboratory conclusively demonstrated that gunpowder residue escapes from its cylinder gap. The laboratory studies and the anatomic findings indicate that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired. In addition, flecks of scattered stippled material were observed on the skin surfaces of the lower face in scene photographs and in those autopsy photographs taken before these surfaces were washed. Washing markedly reduced their number. The origin of this material, i.e., whether it represents gunpowder residue, blood spatter or some other foreign material, is uncertain.

SUMMARY

We conclude that Mr. Foster died from a self-inflicted bullet wound delivered with suicidal intent and that the death occurred where the body was found, at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia.

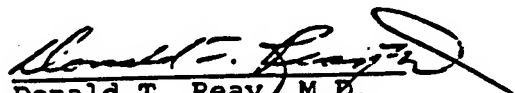


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TRAINING:

1973-1974	Rotating Intern, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California
1974-1976	Psychiatry Resident, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
1983-1985	Neurology Resident, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

1976-1978	Clinical Associate, Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Division of Special Mental Health Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
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Chief, Clinical Brain Studies Section, Neuropsychiatry Branch (formerly Adult Psychiatry Branch), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

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Clinical Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

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Consultant, Paul A. Dever State School, Taunton, Massachusetts

1978-Present

Practice of Psychiatry

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Consultant, Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Rockville, Maryland

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Neuropsychiatry Consultant, District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, Washington, D.C.

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Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

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MILITARY SERVICE:

1972-1973	Ensign, USPHS, Senior COSTEP
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SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Neurology
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LICENSES:

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- 8) Zigun JR, Daniel DG, Kleinman JE and Weinberger DR: Ventricular enlargement in schizophrenia: Is there really a gender effect? Letter, *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 49:995-996, 1992.
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TRANSCRIPT OF NOTE

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

* A transcript of the note prepared by the Park Police identifies this word as "legal."

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Who Is Vincent Foster?

In its first few months, the Clinton White House has proved itself to be careless about many things, from Presidential haircuts to appointing a government. But most disturbing is its carelessness about following the law.

While we have our own complaint that we will presently explain, we hasten to point out that our concern is shared by at least two federal judges. Indeed, they're exploring the largely uncharted legal ground of use of the contempt power to get the Clinton Crowd to obey the law.

In a suit over preservation of computer tapes from the Reagan-Bush era, Judge Charles R. Richey has already issued a contempt order because the administration "diluted" in following his earlier order, and threatens \$50,000-a-day fines against the White House and National Archives. Now Judge Royce Lamberth has threatened contempt unless the Hillary Clinton health task force takes steps to follow his order to preserve materials relating to its activities.

Quite frankly, we have mixed emotions about these developments. We think that in the post-Watergate era, the executive branch has been on the short end of the balance of powers, and that the government would work better if this were redressed. We find Judge Richey's order more than a little presumptuous, and tend to think the law before Judge Lamberth is a legislative intrusion on executive power. But we can understand that both judges reacted to a certain lack of seriousness—contempt in its most basic meaning—toward legal rulings.

Judge Lamberth's case, for example, concerned whether the Hillary task force had to follow the Federal Advisory Committee Act, in which Congress prescribed hoops Presidents have to jump through in appointing outside commissions. Judge Lamberth held much of the law unconstitutional and laid out what might be seen as accommodating requirements, but dismissed the argument that this was not an outside commission because Mrs. Clinton was "the functional equivalent" of a government employee.

The government appealed the latter finding in a still-pending case; in the oral arguments Judge Laurence Silberman asked whether she took an oath of office or could be impeached. Meanwhile, the task force simply ignored the rest of Judge Lamberth's rulings, for example holding meetings without adequate notice.

We've been having a similar problem with Vincent Foster, deputy White House counsel and one of Mrs. Clinton's former partners in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. After we succeeded in making Webster Hubbell famous, it occurred to us we might have occasion to repeat the favor for other Rose partners, and requested photographs of Mr. Foster and associate White House counsel William Kennedy. Eventually some subaltern in the counsel's office relayed the message, "Mr. Foster sees no reason

why he should supply the Journal with a photo."

Given this encouragement, we filed a request for photos of Mr. Foster and Mr. Kennedy under the Freedom of Information Act. The act re-

quires officials to respond within 30 business days, a deadline that expired May 21. Despite repeated inquiries with those officials who return our calls, the White House still owes us

either some photographs or an explanation of why our request has been refused.

At one point, we were told it ought to be worked out, and were referred to deputy press spokesperson Ricki Seidman, who seems not to return calls from our editorial page staff. David Bergen was not exactly overjoyed that we held up public complaint until he arrived, noting that our artists have already converted his photograph into a dot-drawing. But he seems to have jolted the matter off dead center; we're now told there's a draft letter somewhere in the bureaucracy saying the FOI Act does not apply to the White House counsel's office, but the press office can give us photos if it chooses. So we're back to the Seidman black hole, but the letter should be interesting reading.

No doubt Mr. Foster and company consider us mischievous (at best). Of course the Clinton administration has little reason to love us. Back when the rest of the press was in its pre-Waco honeymoon, we were already pulling the loose strings of the basic "New Democrat" Me. Still, we remain supportive when Mr. Clinton returns to that campaign theme, as with NAFTA. Indeed, when Mr. Hubbell proved man enough to face public hearings on his appointment as associate attorney general, we saw no reason he should be denied confirmation. Even if we were as uniformly hostile as sometimes charged, there are larger points here. How an administration deals with critics is a basic test of its character and mores, and how scrupulously it follows the law is even more directly significant.

Does the law mean one thing for critics and another for friends? Will we in the end have to go to court to get a reply, or will even that work? Does it take a \$50,000-a-day fine to get this mule's attention? Will a task force bearing the First Lady's name blithely ignore a district court order even as its appeal is being heard by the D.C. Circuit? Judge Lamberth demanded, "I want a name and address of who's going to be accountable, who's going to be held in contempt if there are documents destroyed."

Who ensures that this administration follows the law, or explains why not? A good question. While Constitutional law may not have been the big part of the Rose firm's practice, it seems to us that a good man for the job would be deputy counsel Foster.



REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Vincent Foster's Victory

Meet Vincent Foster, movement conservative.

Vincent Foster is one of the White House lawyers from the Rose Law Firm, whose picture we've been seeking through the alleys and byways of the Freedom of Information Act. The picture arrived in time this week for us to celebrate Mr. Foster's victory yesterday in the battle over Hillary Clinton's status as head of the Clinton's health care task force.

An appeals court ruled Tuesday that, as Mr. Foster had been arguing, Mrs. Clinton is indeed the "functional equivalent" of a federal employee, at least as concerns compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA (as in "facka").

The FACA Fight, initiated by various health and doctors' groups, was over whether the Hillary Clinton Health Task Force had to hold its meetings in public, which is what FACA requires when private citizens are serving on a President's advisory committees. Or whether Hillary, the functional federal equivalent, could hold her meetings in secret, as she desired. The appeals court said, sure, go ahead and meet in secret if you want. That's a win for the White House.

However, the court also said it didn't have a clue as to what exactly the task force's so-called "working groups" were all about, or whether FACA applied to their members. The White House said those are all federal employees, too, so they can hold secret meetings. But the appeals court said the legal status of these people isn't at all clear, and ordered the district court to revisit the FACA netherworld to explore such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Finally, the court said the plaintiff doctors groups get to look at the almost football-field's worth of paper and documentation that the working groups have piled up by now.

As we say, for achieving these outcomes we think Mr. Foster deserves a salute from conservatives. With one mighty sweep he has struck a blow for separation of powers, executive authority, critics of the litigation explosion, and we dare say, even for the formulators of the Reagan White House's off-the-books Iran-Contra operation.

Conservatives have worried out loud for years about inroads against the President's ability to carry out the functions of his office. In particular, conservatives have noted Congress's instinct to usurp presidential authority, tipping the balance of powers in the legislature's favor. Thus, particular or parochial interests subsume any national interest that a President is elected to represent.

Judge Laurence Silberman, writing for the appeals court (and alluding to Alexander Hamilton along the way), noted: "The ability to discuss matters confidentially is surely an important condition to the exercise of executive power. Without it, the President's performance of any of his duties... would be made more difficult. In designing the Constitution, the Framers vested the executive power in one man for the very reason that he might maintain secrecy in executive operations."

Alas, the Clintonites, as is their wont, again allowed hubris to smother mere principle. Instead of a more well-defined operation, they went secret over changing the entire American health care system. Even defenders of executive authority would blanch at such imperial overstretch.

And so now the Clintons will discover the pleasures of the litigation explosion as defined by former Vice President Dan Quayle. Instead of doing productive work, they will spend days bringing forth box after box of documentation, while arguing with a judge about "intermittent" vs. "full-time"—just the way private companies do for the federal prosecutors and agency bureaucrats who enforce the kinds of vague laws that the Clintons' political philosophy favors. Dan Quayle has further details.

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Mr. Foster's boss, Bill Clinton, often rails against the gridlock of the "last 12 years." For that reason, we're glad that the case of *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons v. Hillary Rodham Clinton, et al.* has given a Democratic administration the opportunity to explore the questions of presidential authority discussed by Judge Silberman and his colleagues in their decision for the White House.



Vincent Foster

What's the Rush?

So the gang that pulled the great travel office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI. The news reports say that William Sessions has already offered to resign pending approval of a successor; we wish someone would explain to us the hurry.

The FBI director, whatever the incumbent's shortcomings, was given a 10-year term to provide some measure of political independence. To be sure, the President has a right to fire the director, as President Truman fired General MacArthur. But that is not to say every incoming president is justified in firing an incumbent and appointing his own director. We do not want law enforcement put at the disposal of this or that political faction.

If Mr. Sessions is fired it will of course be for ostensible cause, as the travel office firings were over expense records. His sin was to take his wife on his government airplane, and to claim for tax purposes that his limousine was a law enforcement vehicle because he carried firearms in the trunk. Even if he did not use the plane for haircuts, this is apparently deemed reason for summary dismissal. In the travel office case, by contrast, Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III earned a meaningless letter of reprimand for misusing the FBI's investigative powers.



William Sessions

We hope Mr. Sessions pointed this out to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, who sat in with Attorney General Janet Reno and Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann in the shoot-out with Mr. Sessions on Saturday. Also present was Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, the man who brokered a meeting that resulted in the Justice Department reversing its position in the corruption trial of a member of congress. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Kennedy are alumni of Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, as are Mrs. Clinton and Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, both of whom were involved in the travel-office affair.

The leaks on Saturday's meeting are that Webb Hubbell et al. told Mr. Sessions to resign or be fired, probably today; on the way out he stumbled on a curb and broke his elbow. Presumably Mr. Sessions is leaving sooner or later; the conventional wisdom within the Washington Beltway has certainly run against him, for whatever that's worth. He has apparently alienated important subordinates, perhaps because he's a poor administrator. Or perhaps, as he claims, because of his efforts to promote blacks and

women. The opposition has a bipartisan patina, since the charges against him were originally leveled by Bush Attorney General William Barr on his last day in office.

The original Bush administration investigation, it should be carefully noted, was announced immediately after it became public that the FBI had launched an investigation into the controversial prosecution of the head of the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro over illicit loans to Iraq. Mr. Barr's own investigator, a prominent former judge, criticized the Justice Department handling of the BNL case, but we're not sure the final word has been heard.

President Clinton met Friday with Federal Judge Louis J. Freeh of New York, reportedly the leading contender as Mr. Sessions' successor. Judge Freeh is fine by us, but his meeting with the President only deepens the mystery over the hurry. If the choice of a successor really is imminent, why not get him nominated? If Mr. Sessions resigns we worry that Judge Freeh, given the record of the Clinton appointments process, may trip over a Kimba problem or somesuch. The agency would be left adrift and the appointment up for grabs.

Our Washington bureau reported in March that the administration was intent on getting rid of Mr. Sessions in order to replace him with Richard Stearns, a judge on the Massachusetts Superior Court. Judge Stearns and President Clinton were war protesters together as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford. Judge Stearns was also a deputy campaign manager in George McGovern's 1972 presidential race, as well as national director of delegates in Sen. Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential nomination bid.

This kind of appointment would be another matter indeed. We are far enough along toward making the FBI job a political football. Mr. Sessions is leaving under attack from various quarters; his predecessor, William Webster, left to become Director of Central Intelligence, only to resign that job rather abruptly. Strange things are going on in law enforcement, as the BNL and BCCI cases show. The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building. It seems to us Mr. Sessions would do the nation and his agency a favor to stand by his position, leaving when a successor is ready or letting the President take full responsibility for a firing.

Why don't serious people understand this immediately? What kind of a political culture do we have where the big issue is not whether the FBI director fairly enforces the law, but whether he takes his wife on an airplane?

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

BY

VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

AT

THE LAW SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

MAY 8, 1993

There are rare and wonderful occasions when one of the giants in the legal profession articulates a vision of what lawyers ought to be. Those words should be read, reread, treasured and heeded. Such was the vision Vincent Foster captured for all of us in his commencement address to the graduating class of the University of Arkansas School of Law on May 8, 1993, a school where 22 years before he graduated first in his class.

E. Lamar Pettus
President
Arkansas Bar Association



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THE ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION
400 W. MARKHAM
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

ROADS WE SHOULD TRAVEL

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

Dean Strickman, Dr. Leflar, honored faculty of the University of Arkansas School of Law, class of 1992, family and friends, I cannot tell you what a thrill it is to return to these beautiful hills and celebrate with you the completion of your law school career.

It is humbling for me to deliver this message from a stage shared by so many outstanding teachers, many of whom taught me well. What a challenge it is for any commencement speaker, let alone this one, to attempt to develop and convey to you an uplifting message with any staying power whatsoever, knowing full well the wide range of emotions which are preoccupying you at this moment: Your senses of achievement, appreciation, satisfaction, relief, survival and perhaps apprehension; and particularly some sense of impatience for this speaker to get on with it, deliver his remarks so that you may receive congratulations from your family and friends.

Governor Cuomo reports that when he was first asked to speak at a graduation he sought advice out from Father Flynn, then the president of St. John's University. Commencement speakers, said Father Flynn, should think of themselves as the body at an old-fashioned Irish wake. They need to have you there in order to have the party but they don't expect you to say much.

When Dean Strickman, in Washington a few weeks ago, conveyed to me the invitation, I protested that I was not only unworthy of the honor but unprepared for the experience.

You see, I skipped my commencement ceremonies some 22 years ago. This is the first law school exercise that I have ever attended.

The law school commencement at that time was a mass joint enterprise with all the other schools on campus, and since I have not been much on ceremony, and since I felt I knew everything there was to know, I rationalized that I should rush to Little Rock to assume my new job and save on the rental gown. My wife, Lisa, who put me through law school with much personal, professional and financial sacrifice, would have been relegated to the balcony and did not object.

Maturity and experience have taught us that we were wrong. We had much to learn and time to spare. We would have benefited from one last celebration with our professors and our friends and families, and we would have profited by pausing one more time to think about where we had come from and where we were going and what roads we should travel.

This invitation has caused me to stop this hectic and challenging adventure I am on in Washington to think about the roads I have traveled to get there and the roads I wish I had traveled. This reflection has focused me on some turmoil on the roads before you — the choices and opportunities and challenges you will have as lawyers of this time and place in history.

I congratulate you on this achievement. You have sacrificed a considerable amount of your time on earth. You have mastered a strange new language. You have postponed the start of your vocation. You've experienced a full measure of peer competition. You've been swept up in rapid rumors in job opportunities and job conditions. You've changed your daily work ethics, and you have forgone many of life's simple pleasures. Some of you have earned special recognition this afternoon, and we all congratulate you.

But, tomorrow, my friends, the slate is wiped clean again. Prospective clients don't inquire about class rank. The local bar association you will join does not have a special class of membership for law review staffs. Judges and jurors will not ask to see your resume.

You will be evaluated instead by your product, your energy, your temperament and your backbone. The reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy. You will be judged by your judgment.

The practice of law you've already learned does not lend itself to true-and-false analysis. If the problem is black or white, the client does not need a lawyer.

Instead, your challenge will be to use your education and all your life's experiences to exercise good judgment to select from among the shades of gray.

Practice law with excellence, with pride in your product. Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it.

Each client is entitled to your best effort. Practice law with a heart. The clients you represent will remember you long after you have forgotten their names. While routine for you, what you are doing for them may be the most important thing in their lives.

For most, you'll be the only lawyer they will ever come into contact with, and they form their perception of our justice system and your profession on how you treat them as a person and the quality of your work.

Practice law with consideration and courtesy. No matter how righteous the cause or clear your victory,

assure that your adversary with his or her client leaves with dignity.

As Judge Perry Whitmore in Little Rock used to tell us, you can disagree without being disagreeable. Besides, your adversary today may be your judge tomorrow.

Following the bar exam, your most difficult test will not be of what you know but what is your character. Some of you will fail.

The class of 1971 had many distinguished members who also went on to achieve high public office. But it also had several who forfeited their license to practice law. Blinded by greed, some served time in prison.

I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity.

Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. A judge who catches you in a disingenuous argument or a mis-characterization of a case will turn hard of hearing when you next show up to argue.

Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable. Every lawyer I know carries around a mental black book which is recorded in indelible ink the names of his adversaries who breached the presumption of good-faith dealing.

Each of you, I hope, will strive always to set your professional goals and your personal goals out there just barely at the end of your reach. Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

You will have failures and disappointments. Take comfort in knowing that opinions of those who really matter will never be as forgiving of your failures or as admiring of your victories as they are at this stage of your career.

Sometimes doing the right thing will be very unpopular with your other clients and with the pundits at the local coffee shop. When the heat of controversy swarms around you, the conviction that you did the right thing will be the best salve and the best sleeping medicine.

Listen to each other; listen to older lawyers. If I could have one wish for each of you, it would be to find a mentor who will bring you along, and whose values will be the ones you admire and absorb. In my experience, that is the critical key to professional success and happiness.

Even with such a mentor you will go home some nights feeling like you never want to practice again - the way you've done here after an exam or a Moot Court argument went badly.

But you will go home over days anxious to get back again and slay the dragon. In a few short years you will be a mentor to some new lawyer. Start preparing now to be a good one, to be the kind of mentor that you would want for yourself. Strive to be a lawyer whom other lawyers admire.

Along the way you will receive recognition for achievement, a complimentary newspaper article, an award, a plaque, and if the gods are with you, maybe even a commencement address. When you smile for the camera and bask in the applause and take your bow, pause and reflect and recognize who helped you get there. Your spouse, your law partner, your parents, your friends.

Because there will also be failures, and criticisms and bad press and lies, stormy days and cloudy days, and you will not survive them without the support of those same spouses, law partners and friends. So it is.

I pause: Three weeks ago my wife, Lisa, and I celebrated our 25th anniversary, and it was here in Fayetteville in law school where we celebrated our first. Like many in this audience, she began by putting me through law school. For 22 years she has always encouraged me to persevere and aim higher. She has been my editor, my jury consultant and my best friend. I wish for all of you, a Lisa.

A word about family: You have amply demonstrated that you are achievers willing to work hard, long hours, to set aside your personal lives. It reminds me of that observation that no one was ever heard to say on their death bed, I wish I had spent more time at the office.

Balance wisely your professional life and your family life. If you are fortunate to have children, your parents will warn you that your children will grow up and be gone before you know it. I can testify that it is true. God only allows us so many opportunities with our children to read a story, go fishing, play catch, say our prayers together. Try not to miss a one of them. The office can wait. It will still be there when your children are gone.

This ceremony is called a commencement because it's a new journey. Your law school studies are completed, but your education is just under way. Continue to study, but don't limit your studies to the law. If you strive to become a great lawyer, you must be more than a lawyer.

We are defined as persons and lawyers by the depth and variety of our experiences. Continue to broaden your horizons. Read religiously - works other than law.

Travel. By all means travel every chance, everywhere you can. Travel the back roads, not the interstates. Mingle with those of different backgrounds and cultures and ages.

Quietly observe your fellow man. Sit still and listen to those who are different from you. Look and listen for the values that you share, which you have in common.

Tolerance does not come naturally to any of us. You must work at it. We all must work harder at it.

Take time out for yourself. Have some fun, go fishing, every once in a while take a walk in the woods by yourself. Learn to relax, watch more sunsets. Those of you who do not have your life planned out, don't worry. It wouldn't turn out the way you planned it in any event.

I know there is a tendency to want a job with the expectation that it will be your sole life's work, but I hope that does not prove to be the case for you.

Having waited 22 years to make my first career change, as satisfying and successful as that first career was, today I would travel a number of different routes instead.

I hope you will consider trying the wide variety of professional opportunities that the practice of law will offer you. Spend some time in public service, whether as an assistant to the prosecutor or a public defender, or a legal service program. Or go to Washington and work for a congressional delegation or one of the federal agencies. Or go to your state capitol and work for a state agency or state commission. Or run for the legislature, school board, city council, or teach at your community college.

But whatever you do, choose a professional life that satisfies you and helps others. If you find yourself getting burned out or unfulfilled, unappreciated or the profits become more important than your work, then have the courage to make a change.

Public service, even volunteer service, presents difficult choices for you, I know. Those of you who have student loans, have deferred buying homes, and deferred other material objects, and you are anxious about the debt, you are anxious about the job market. I understand. But there will be ample time and opportunity for you to make a good living.

But it won't be enough for you to make all the money you can. No matter how successful you are financially, your professional lives will be unhappy if you do not devote some measure of your task to improving your profession and your community. You can do good and still do well.

The First Lady said it best recently. She said service means you get as well as you give. Your life is changed as you change the life of others. It is the way we find meaning in our lives.

Now, I am not under any illusion about why I was invited here today. I know that 48-year-old commercial trial lawyers are not on the short list of graduation speakers. It must have something to do with my recent job change.

That job change has either added credibility to my voice or made me somewhat of a curiosity. And some would ask what motivates one with a comfortable practice in a prominent law firm to dislodge his family for a new job with longer hours, with half the pay, in a

city that costs twice as much to live.

But the reason I am on this new adventure in Washington is because our country is in transition. The people, the citizens, have demanded a change in our government. They are talking back to it in record numbers. The President receives almost a million letters a month. The White House phone lines are jammed.

Middle-aged Americans all over this country are volunteering to join the administration, to leave lucrative practices and businesses, and to participate in changing our government. Washington is teeming with young people just like you, from all over this country, from all walks of life, who have a sense of a common purpose and desire to be involved.

When we leave work at night, we pull up to a large heavy gate that surrounds the White House complex. While the Secret Service guards slowly open that gate, I always look to my right, and inevitably there are dozens of people aligned along that iron fence that runs along Pennsylvania Avenue, holding on the bars, peering through intently at the White House lit in the background.

When I look into their faces, I can tell that each has hope for something from their government. It is a wonderful reminder of why we are there. I am more encouraged than I have ever been that the pendulum has begun to swing back; that there is a renewed spirit of common purpose; that Americans, particularly your generation, are again acknowledging that it is the duty of all of us to use all that we have been given to make this a better world, not just for ourselves or our families, but for everyone on this earth.

In my job I have now found myself surrounded by young people just like you, who have energized me with their vigor, their optimism, their new ideas. I sense that same spirit in this auditorium today, this auditorium made for optimists and doers.

I have the feeling that you are believers and doers who will make something better of what we have handed you. You are the reason for hope because you can be the agents for change - change of your community and change of your legal profession.

The President last week addressed a group just like you. And he said, "Our country needs you. We need your knowledge, your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too long your parents and your grandparents who led us to spend too much time talking about what we can't do, instead of seizing what we can do."

Like those people along the iron fence on Pennsylvania Avenue, I look into your faces and I see your potential to restore responsibility to our profession and to our society. I see your potential to restore a sense of community, to use your talents to help others and to be fulfilled. God bless you and good luck to you.

SSS

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
8787 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1700
PHONE (703) 764-4640

Autopsy No. 353193
Date 7/21/93
Time 10:00 A.M.



REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT VINCENT FOSTER
First Middle Last

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County

Persons Present at Autopsy:

Body Identified by: U.S. Park Police Tag - 7/20/93

James C. Beyer, M.D.; Det. James C. Morrisette, U.S. Park Police

Rigor: complete X jaw _____ neck _____ arms _____ legs _____
Livor: color pale red distribution: posterior
Age 48 Race W Sex M Length 76 1/2" Weight 197 Eyes hazel Pupils: R RRE L RRE
Hair: greying black Mustache no Beard no Circumcised yes Body Heat cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

RDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. ocardium, no evidence of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

PIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

VER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.

LEEN: No evidence of trauma.

NGREAS, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.

I. TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.

NITOURINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and nitalia, no significant alteration.

AD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound ack extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Cause of Death:

PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

Provisional Report _____

Final Report /

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993
Date Signed

NO VA ME OFFICE
Place of Autopsy

J. C. Beyer
Signature of Pathologist

James C. Beyer, M.D.

ME Form No 10- Revised 5/89

A COPY TESTE: JUL 28 1993
J. C. Beyer

556

GROSS DESCRIPTION

LEURA, PERITONEUM
PERICARDIUM:

Intact, smooth and glistening.

HEART:

350 gm. No valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, thin and transparent. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; right coronary artery predominant; no significant alteration all segments. Right ventricle 3 mm.; left 13 mm. The myocardium is intact and grossly free of any signs of fibrosis; inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

LUNGS:

Right 870 gm.; left 840 gm. Larynx, trachea and bronchi, intact and free of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Both lungs are intact and on section there is extensive congestion as well as aspiration of blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

LIVER:

1640 gm. Capsule is intact and smooth and the free edges are sharp. On section there is no evidence of trauma, fibrosis or nodularity.

GALLBLADDER:

No significant alteration.

SPLEEN:

130 gm. Capsule intact.

PANCREAS, ADRENAL
THYROID GLANDS:

No significant alteration.

STOMACH TRACT:

Stomach contains a considerable amount of digested food material whose components cannot be identified. No evidence of hemorrhage or inflammation.

KIDNEYS:

140 gm. each. The capsules strip with ease to reveal an intact pale smooth surface. No trauma or inflammation.

URINARY BLADDER:

Wall intact; urine clear.

GENITALIA:

No significant alteration.

HEAD:

1420 gm. Penetrating gunshot wound mouth-head; entrance wound is in the posterior oropharynx at a point approximately 7½" from the top of the head; there is also a defect in the tissues of the soft palate and some of these fragments contain probable powder debris. The wound track in the head continues backward and upward with an entrance wound just left of the foramen magnum with tissue damage to the brain stem and left cerebral hemisphere with an irregular exit scalp and skull defect near the midline in the occipital region. No metallic fragments recovered.

MICROSCOPICS:

Section of lung reveals alveolar filling by red blood cells; in the liver 3 to 4% of liver cells contain fat vacuoles. Sections of soft palate positive for powder debris.

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OTHER LABORATORY PROCEDURES:

TOXICOLOGY ☒
PHOTOGRAPHY ☐

BACTERIOLOGY ☐
SEROLOGY ☐

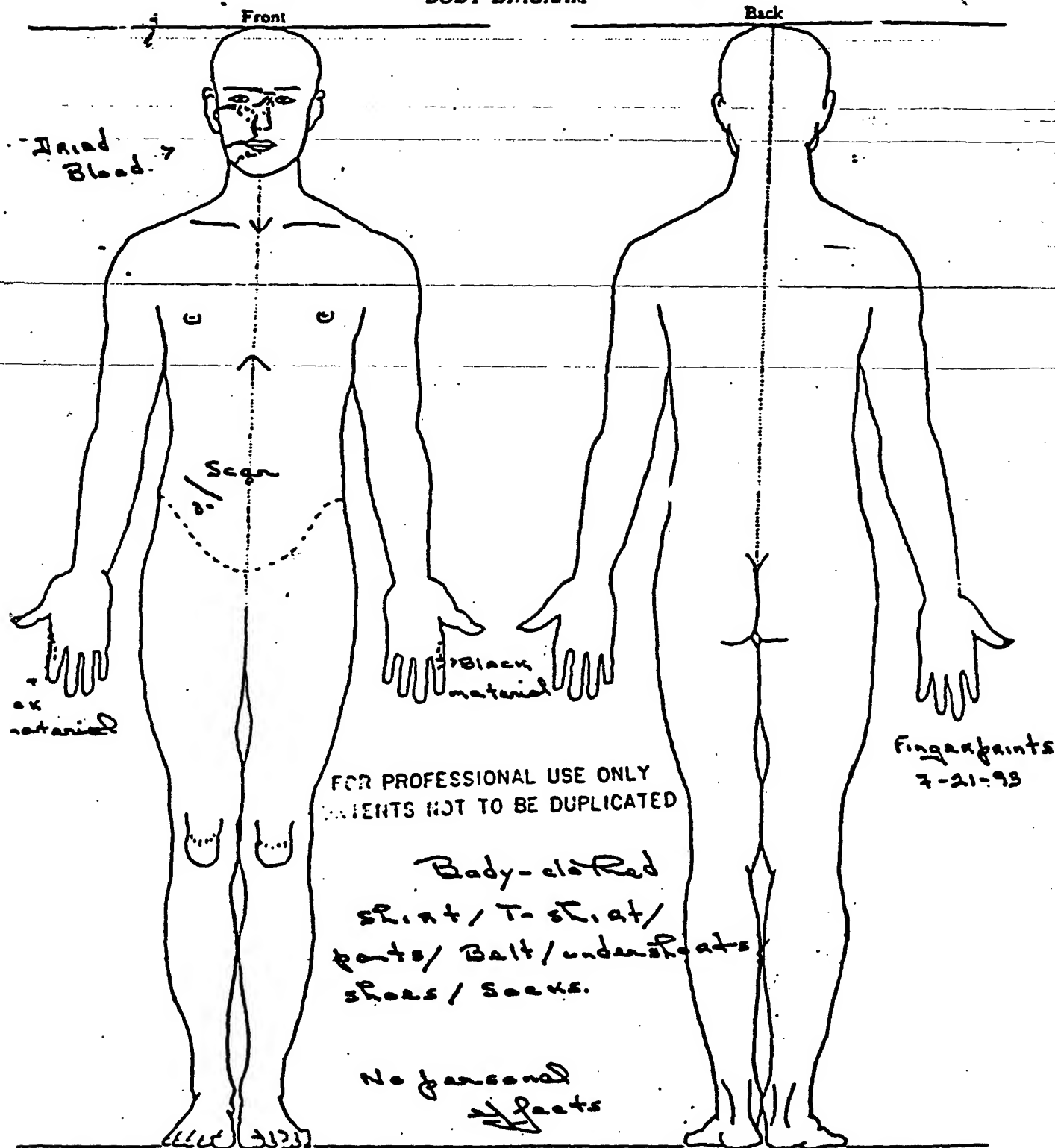
DENTAL CHART ☐
FORENSIC SCIENCE ☐

X-RAY ☐

FINGER-PRINT ☐

559

BODY DIAGRAM



Decedent's Height 76 1/2 inches

Name Vincent Testa

Examined

By J.O. Bayan

Date 7-21-93

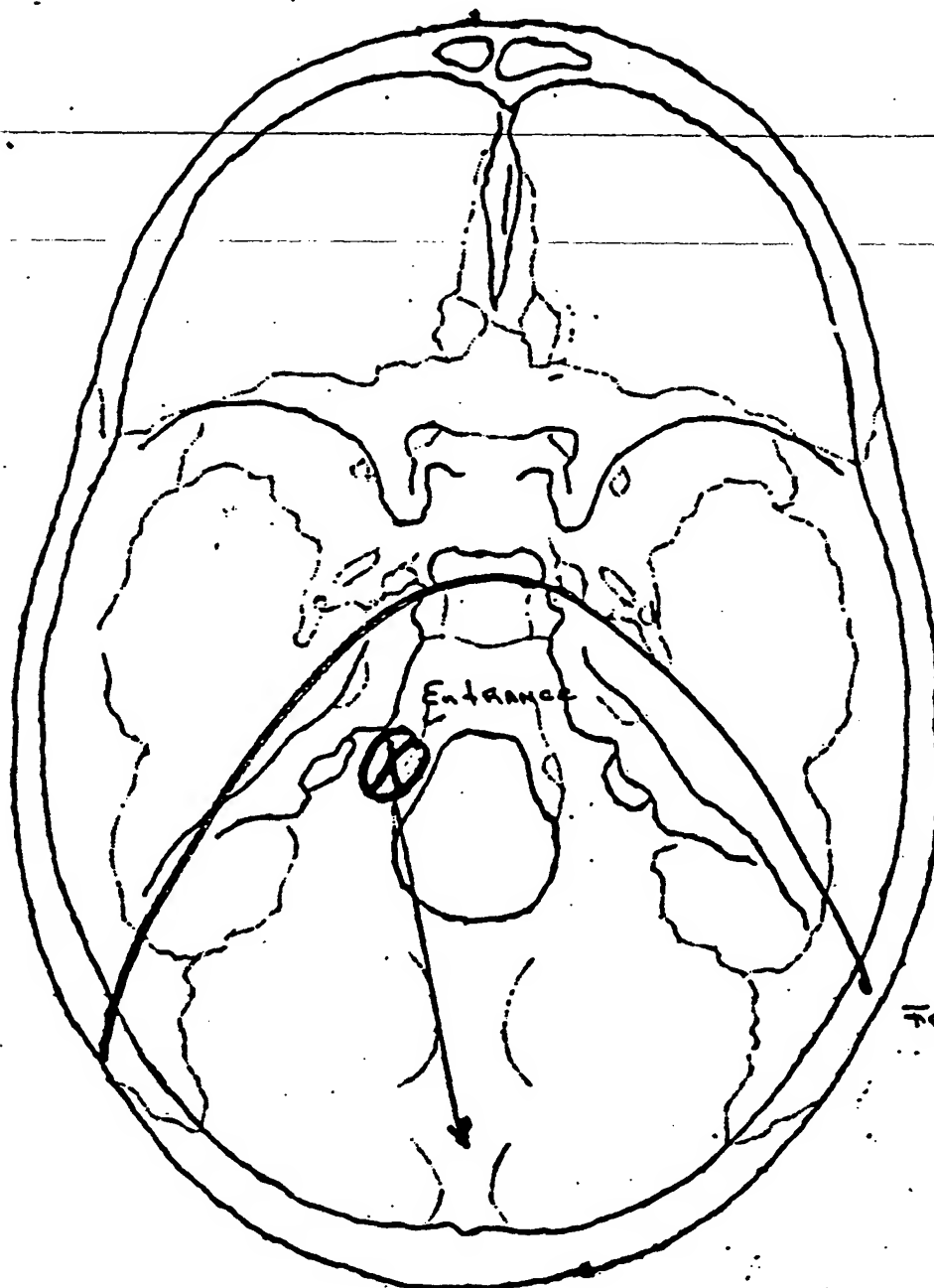
558

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FRONT

LEFT

RIGHT



BACK

Vincent Foster

Dr. C. Boyer
3-21-93

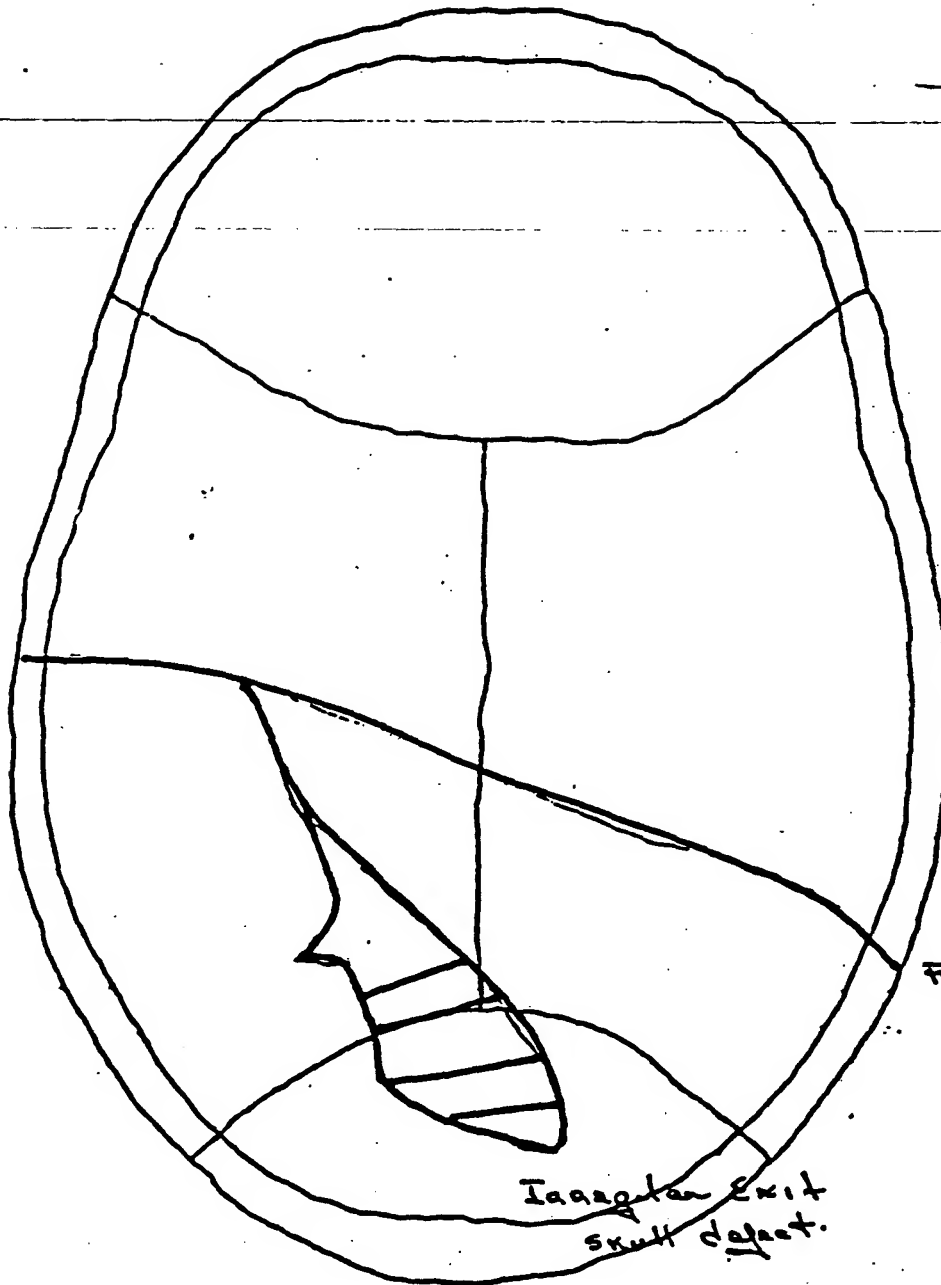
559

FRONT

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LEFT

RIGHT



Fracture
Lines

Large Exit
Skull defect.

BACK

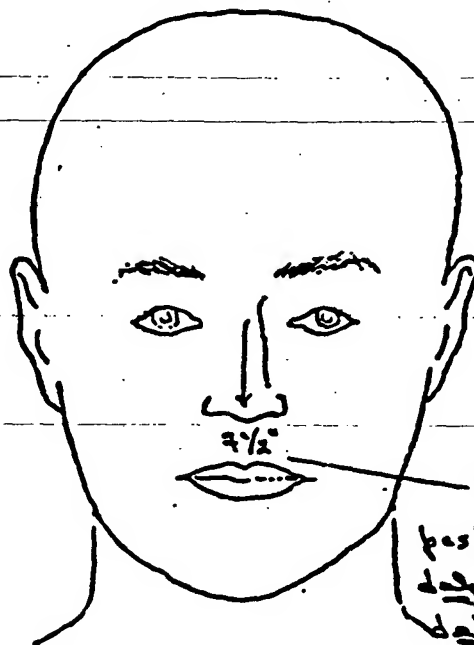
Vincent Foster

26
J.O. Bryan 7-21-93

560

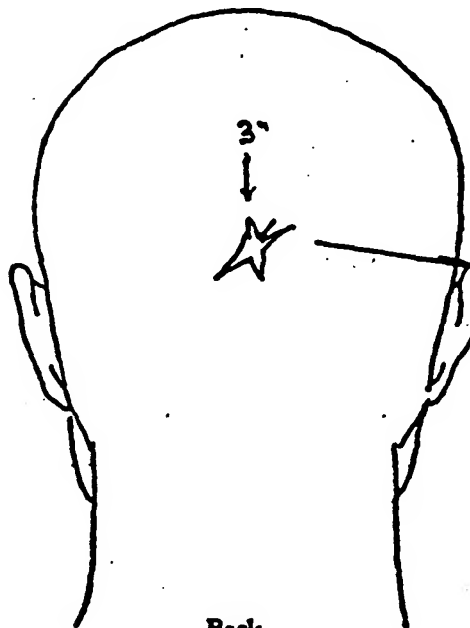
cutt
8/1/93

BODY DIAGRAM-HEAD



Front

Entrance - mouth -
posterior oropharynx - large
defect - soft palate
defect / powder debris
identi. find.



Back

Penetrating
Gunshot wound

Exit wound -
Irregular wound
1 1/4 x 1"

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CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Decedent's Name Vincent Foster

Examined

By J. C. Bryan

Date 7-21-93

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GUNSHOT WOUND CHART

Name Vincent Foster City or County Fairfax

		WOUND NO.											
		1		2		3		4		5		6	
		Ent.	Ex.	Ent.	Ex.	Ent.	Ex.	Ent.	Ex.	Ent.	Ex.	Ent.	Ex.
1. Location of wound:	Head	mouth		Back									
	Neck												
	Chest												
	Abdomen												
	Back												
	Right												
	Arm <												
	Left												
	Right												
	Leg <												
Left													
2. Size of wound:	Diam.												
	Width	1											
	Length	1 1/4											
3. Inches from wound to:	Top of head	7 1/2		3									
	Right of midline												
	Left of midline												
4. Powder burns:	On skin	P.S. 100											
	Clothing												
	Absent												
5. Direction of bullet through body:	Backward	✓											
	Forward												
	Downward												
	Upward	✓											
	To right												
	To left												
6. Bullet found:	Calibre	—		—									
	Shotgun												

Photographs made: Yes ☒ No ☐

X-rays made: Yes ☒ No ☐

REMARKS:

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NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Examined by: H. C. Boyer

Date: 7-21-93

562



Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of General Services
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

ORIGINAL
JUL 1993
Received
Northern Laboratory
9797 Braddock Road #200
Fairfax, Virginia 22032
Tel. No. (703) 764-4600
Fax: (703) 764-4633
TDD/Voice: (804) 786-6152

TO: DR JAMES C BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

Your Case # 93-353

FS Lab # NL93-4271

Victim(s): POSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): - - -

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Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer

Date Received: 7/21/93

All evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,
1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoyllecgonine: NOT DETECTED.

- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics,
tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates
and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

URINE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED. *h*

TEST:

I certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that
the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh N. Huynh
Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

ANH/ps

A COPY TESTED: JUL 20 1993
J. C. Beyer
Assistant Chief Medical Examiner

GWMP
Fort Marcy Artifact Inventory

- NOE0 Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe (1), Ferrous
- NOE15 Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
- N5E9 Hardware, Screw, Pitcock?, White metal
- N5E5 Military, Button, w/ Eagle, Copper alloy
- N5E10 Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Shot, Lead
- N5E15 Coin, Penny, 1969, Copper
- N5W5 Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
- S5E10 Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous
- S5E15 Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Military, Button, w/ Eagle, copper alloy
Hardware, Nail, Common (4), Ferrous
- S5E20 Container, Barrel, Hoop (2), ferrous
Military, canteen Lip, white metal
- N10E0 Hardware, Nail, Rosehead, Ferrous
Unidentified, Metal Object (Cog tooth?), Ferrous
Hardware, Clasp, Haversack, Copper alloy
Hardware, Wire, White metal
- N10E10 Hardware, Nail, Common (8), Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous
Hardware, Wire (3), Ferrous
- N10W5 Hardware, Nail, Rosehead (2), Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

N15E0
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, lead
Container, Unidentified, Lid, White metal
Fort Marcy Inventory (cont)

N15E5
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber (2), Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .69 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead

N20E0
Toy, marble, Glass
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

PATH BELOW GRID
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
Hardware, Rivet, Haversack, Copper Alloy
Ammunition, Cartridge Case, Brass
Container, Can, Pull Tab (2), Aluminum
Machinery, Plate, White metal
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe, Frag, Ferrous
Hardware, Spike, Ferrous

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**A Special Report on the Fiske Investigation of the
Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.**

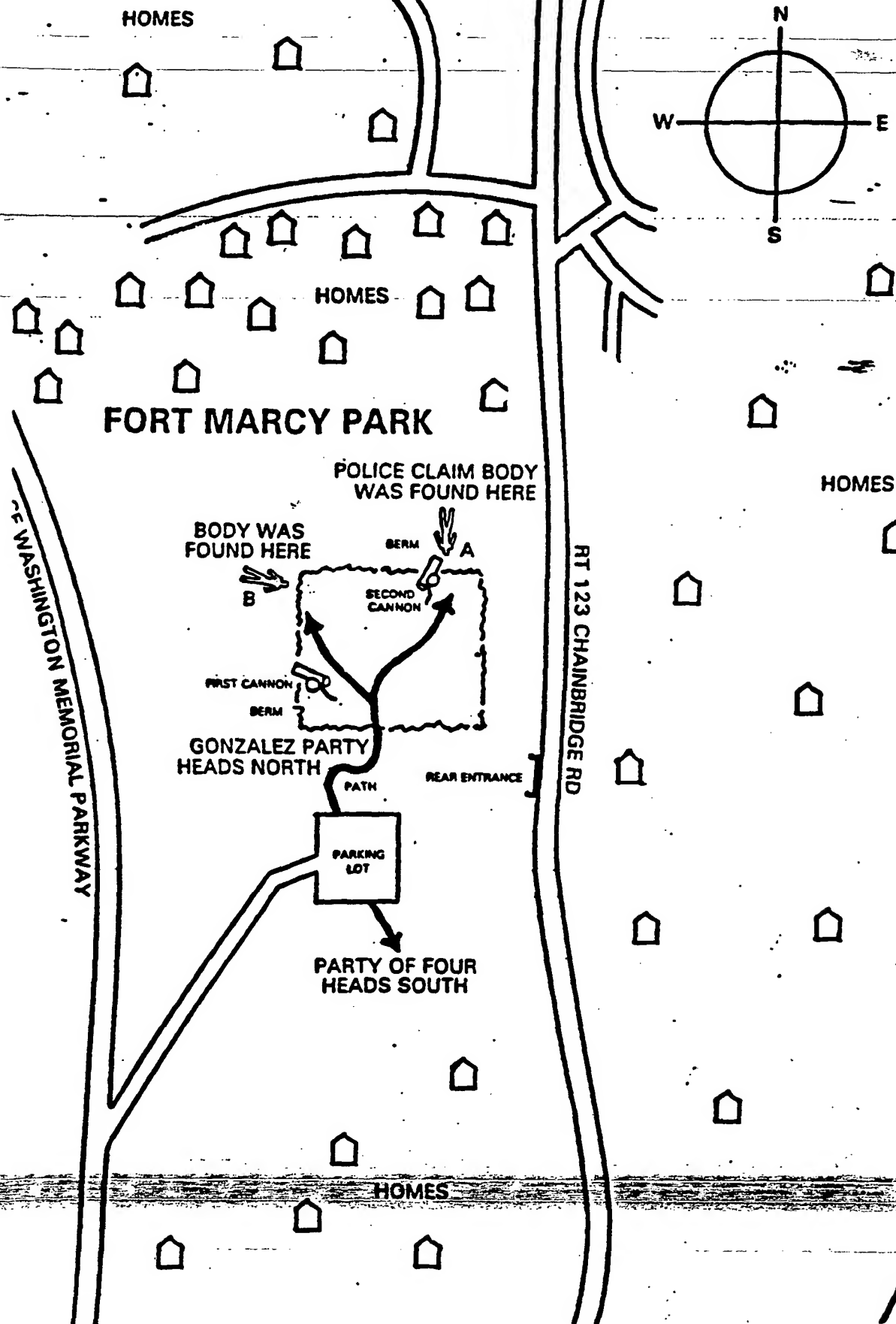
By Christopher Ruddy, *N.Y. Post*.

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As a reporter for The New York Post, I authored a series of articles on the death investigation of Vincent Foster, former deputy White House Counsel.

Since the release of the Fiske report of June 30, 1994 on the Foster death investigation, I have received a number of requests for comment. Herein, lies my detailed analysis. I have chosen to produce this information in this manner since a newspaper format would be inappropriate, and the pending hearings make this information timely and important.

Christopher Ruddy
July 18, 1994



"Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

-Vincent W. Foster, Jr. May 8, 1993, Commencement Address, University of Arkansas Law School.

THE COVER-UP

When Sgt. George Gonzalez, a lead paramedic, reported for duty to cover for an absent member of Fairfax County (Va.) Fire & Rescue Station No. 1, on July 20, 1993, little did he know that fate would make him privy to one of the biggest cover-ups in American history.

For, just a couple of hours into that sweltering evening, Gonzalez, and at least 20 other officials, would have intimate knowledge of the spot where Vincent Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park -- and the subsequent knowledge that the Park Police participated in a cover-up by changing the location, in their official reports, by several hundred feet.

What Gonzalez and his fellow officials know could incriminate many of the federal officials involved in investigating the death of Foster, then deputy White House Counsel. There is powerful evidence that these officials obstructed justice by:

- issuing false reports.
- lying to the press and public.
- committing a number of other federal offenses, including intentionally misleading Special Prosecutor Robert Fiske, his staff -- and the FBI.

Revelation of this cover-up would also seriously impugn the credibility and legitimacy of the U.S. Park Police, whose forensic and physical evidence constituted a major part of the Special Prosecutor's report on the cause of Foster's death.

Late on a January night six months after Foster's death, Gonzalez detailed the circumstances of his death to this reporter; this unrehearsed testimony remains the most comprehensive, accurate and honest account of what happened

at Fort Marcy Park in McLean, Va., following a 911 call reporting a lifeless body in that park.

In reviewing my notes of that interview, I noted that Gonzalez's recall of details was sharp. He remembered, for example, a Mercedes standing at the park's entrance with hazard-lights blinking -- something a police officer who followed him into the park couldn't remember. And Gonzalez vividly recalled the two small cars in the parking lot.

And Gonzalez's description of the crime scene -- the highlight of my first major article on the event in The New York Post, which is generally acknowledged to have prompted the probe by the Special Counsel Robert Fiske into Foster's death -- parallels the findings of that probe, as follows:

- Foster's body lay on the side of a hill, face up.
- He wore suit pants, a dress shirt, but no tie or jacket.
- The top shirt was unbuttoned.
- A trickle of blood emanated from the side of the mouth.
- Flies were buzzing around his eyes and orifices.
- A gun was in his right hand.
- Every limb was straight, as if Foster was "ready for the coffin," in Gonzalez's words.

Everything Gonzalez said was in agreement with Fiske's findings -- except for two all-important details: the body's location, and who discovered it.

Gonzalez and the Fiske report are in agreement that at approximately 6 p.m. on July 20, 1993, Gonzalez's paramedic unit, consisting of himself and two other rescue workers, arrived at the parking lot of Fort Marcy Park, followed closely by Officer Kevin Fornshill of the Park Police. A Fairfax County fire truck carrying three other rescuers also arrived.

The rescuers quickly separated in the lot: Gonzalez, Fornshill and Todd Hall of Gonzalez's unit, took a looping northeast trail of the park; the four others took the south trail through dense brush and woods, moving away from the fort.

Gonzalez's testimony and the Fiske report are in agreement that Gonzalez moved quickly up the park's northeast trail, a distance of about 200 feet, and entered the main clearing of the historic fort around which the park was established. Here, in the fort, there are two cannons, and Gonzalez came upon the first one and searched to the left of it, while Fornshill and Hall probed on the other side of the clearing.

Here we come to the part where Gonzalez's original account to me differs from what he subsequently told Fiske's staff.

Picture Fort Marcy, a small parcel of land wedged between two north-south thoroughfares: the George Washington Parkway on the west and Chainbridge Road on the east. Close to Chainbridge Road in the middle of the parcel, the wooded land rises to form a roughly squarish plateau measuring a few hundred feet in length and width; this is the original fort, one of a number that Pres. Lincoln authorized as a bulwark against attack of the Capital during the Civil War.

On two sides of this tiny fort the land falls away sharply, forming steep embankments, sometimes called berms. During the Civil War, numerous cannon sat perched overlooking the berms giving the defenders maximum effectiveness. Again, only two of these Civil War era cannon remain.

The first sits in the southwest corner of the square closest to the park's parking lot. The other rests in the opposite, northeast corner, hidden by brush and earthen mounds. They are referred to in the Fiske report as, respectively, the "first" and "second" cannon.

In that January interview, Gonzalez told me he moved past the first cannon and found nothing. But as he moved "at least 20 feet" along the west berm that the cannon overlooks, he came upon the body, lying on the berm itself. [This spot is now wildly overgrown because the park's grounds have not been maintained, as the main entrance to the park has been closed since December.]

But the Fiske report locates the body directly in front of the second cannon -- a couple of hundred feet away.

Moreover, Gonzalez told me that upon discovering the body he shouted to the two other searchers on his team, who, he said, were still in sight. That precludes them from being

by the second cannon, which, as indicated above, was not visible from that spot.

Gonzalez told me he moved down the berm and checked Foster for life signs, closely examining his eyes and then his fingers, to see if they were cyanotic (pooling blood). They were. Foster was dead. And Gonzalez emphasized -- keep this detail in mind -- that it's important never to assume death but to carefully verify it.

The Fiske report has a significantly different version of the discovery, stating that "Officer Fornshill was the first to arrive at the body." And the location is given as approximately 10 feet in front of the second cannon.

The Fiske report has Gonzalez arriving after the two others had found the body. It then states that Todd Hall probed for life signs by checking Foster's pulse. Hall "found none," the report states.

Gonzalez now claims he never saw Hall check the pulse, but just assumed Foster was dead. He, the lead paramedic -- who, remember, had emphasized to me the necessity of verification -- now says Foster's condition was "obvious."

Gonzalez flip-flopped. Which version is true?

The evidence supports his original contention that the body was down the berm from the first cannon, a couple of hundred feet from where the Fiske report had it.

This is not a matter of verbal confusion; Gonzalez backed up his account of the events by drawing a map and sketching out in my notebook several diagrams of the scene. The map details the looping trail from the parking lot to the fort's main clearing, a distance of about 200 feet. He marked the cannon he saw as he moved to the left. He drew his path past the cannon some distance and marked an "x" as the point at which he found the body. He clearly stated the body was not in front of the cannon, and remembered such a seemingly insignificant detail as a curve-shaped hollow at the top of the berm, which he drew in my notepad.

Gonzalez drew a picture of what he thought was a little used, brush-filled pathway down the berm where he said Foster's body was lying. He also drew a cross-section of the body on the berm, indicating that the feet of the body were pointed toward the George Washington Memorial Parkway, which runs parallel to the berm.

A Park Police Officer present at Fort Marcy that night, speaking on condition of anonymity, corroborated Gonzalez's general description of the body and its location. He told me the body was well past the first cannon, motioning with his hand, as he indicated the body was not near the cannon. He, too, described Foster's feet as pointing toward the parkway.

If Foster's body was lying on the berm by the first cannon, it would be on an east-west alignment, with the feet pointing toward the parkway several hundred feet west.

If, on the other hand, it was where the Park Police and Fiske officially locate it, it would be on a north-south alignment, with the feet pointing north toward woods and an out-of-sight development of homes.

More unrehearsed testimony corroborates Gonzalez's original account and that of the above-cited unnamed Park Police Officer. Kory Ashford, an EMS technician who arrived before nightfall at 8:45 p.m. to place Foster's body in a body bag, claimed he didn't even remember seeing a cannon -- which is consistent with the fact that if Foster's body was where Gonzalez originally had it, the first cannon would have been off to the side, out of Ashford's direct line of sight, as he made the path from the clearing's entrance to the body. Were the body where the Fiske report had it, it is difficult imagining Ashford wouldn't have noticed the cannon, since it sits prominently over the berm where the body supposedly was.

The location of the body is disputed only because the Park Police curiously omitted what every death investigation requires: key crime scene photographs.

In my March 7 New York Post article, I noted that the Park Police had failed to take a "crucial crime scene photograph," or series of photos that would depict the entire crime scene, including shots of the whole body and its surroundings, as well as "relationship photos," pictures that would show where the body was relative to such landmarks as a cannon or the deceased's car, which was found in the parking lot.

"It's extremely important in an investigation [to have such photos] because it shows the body's position and other patterns which can never be re-created," said Vernon Geberth, a former lieutenant commander of New York City's homicide division. Geberth, author of the authoritative police text "Practical Homicide Investigation," noted that

such indispensable photos, for one thing, allow police to re-create the scene of death and establish if homicide was staged to look like suicide.

That Post article was widely misinterpreted as stating the police had no photographs; this was not the case. The Park Police have claimed that these photos were taken, but the film was not properly developed. The Fiske report noted that 35 mm. shots were taken -- but they were "underexposed."

In the absence of these crucial photos, the police took 13 Polaroid photos, which show only close-up shots of Foster's body, according to a source who has seen them. One of these photos was leaked to ABC News; it showed Foster's right thumb inserted into the trigger guard of a .38 Colt lying next to his thigh. The photo also shows thick quantities of vegetation around the gun, hand and body.

This photo, as well as some that were not released, corroborate Gonzalez's original statements of the location of the body and undermine the Fiske report. The path on the berm directly in front of the second cannon is devoid of vegetation, and the sides of the pathway, where Foster's arm's supposedly reclined, has only small amounts of vegetation and foliage -- a condition inconsistent with the photos.

In early April, Fiske's staff excavated for a bullet in the place where they believe Foster's head lay, which was directly in front of the cannon. But film footage of the berm taken prior to the excavation indicates the path had no real foliage, and little plant growth on either side.

Further, a journalist who visited the site the day after Foster died says the berm does not match with the photo shown on ABC. John Hanchette, a reporter for Gannett Newspapers, was at the fort, together with another reporter, around 1 p.m. the day after Foster's death. Neither had any idea where the body had been discovered, so they began a search until they found what they believed to be the site.

"The [Park Police] were sloppy," Hanchette recalled in describing the area of the second cannon. "They left rubber [crime scene] gloves all over the place."

Hanchette said he and his colleague further confirmed the spot where they found a "blood stain in the dirt," which he said had dried. He said the spot was on the slope

directly in front of the second cannon, just where the police claim Foster's body was found..

Hanchette remembers his colleague putting a stick into the dirt and confirming the color as "red." He assumes the blood to have been Foster's.

Asked if the photo released by ABC News matches the area where the blood stain was found, Hanchette replied: "No, it does not. I thought it [the photo] was fishy."

Hanchette said the photo was "too verdant" for the area he remembers seeing, where the landscape clearly shows bare ground.

Lieutenant Bill Bianchi of Fairfax Fire & Rescue was present when Kory Ashford put Foster's remains in a body bag. He told me he saw a blood stain "on the grass."

Yet Hanchette saw a blood stain on dirt, not on grass.

However, Gonzalez said -- and the Polaroids verify -- that the body was on top of vegetation.

The truth is that Foster's body was on top of grass on the berm by the first cannon. It left a residue of blood on the grass. The Park Police changed the location of the body in their official report. Furthermore, someone re-created a second crime scene by the second cannon -- complete with blood stain.

The Park Police Report, which hasn't been released, places the body in still another, third location. According to a source, that report, "Tab 46: The Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of the Scene of Death," states that Park Police crime-scene technician Peter Simonello places Foster's body approximately 20 feet west of the cannon axle, in an east-west alignment. This contradicts Fiske's report, which said that the body was some 10 feet north in a north-south alignment.

These discrepancies point to an apparent attempt to falsify the facts relating to the body's discovery. Why?

We might look to Watergate -- where we still do not know for sure why the original burglary took place. We only know that it happened -- and that a massive cover-up ensued to hide the truth.

Similarly here: We don't know yet why they changed the location of Foster's body; we just know that certain parties have falsified the location of Foster's body -- and that a concerted effort is being made to hide this fact and other truths.

Gene Wheaton, a former Army Criminal Investigation Division agent with 25 years experience in homicide investigations, suggests the key to understanding the cover-up is to place the events in the context of July 20, 1993.

Wheaton, who spent several weeks in Washington investigating the Foster case, says that the Park Police at Fort Marcy that night recognized that Foster "did not commit suicide." He suggests they may have wanted to move the official location in order to hide the real crime scene. "Maybe Foster's body, neatly arranged in the middle of knee-high brush, looked like a strange location to kill oneself," he speculated.

He also suggested that because the police did not find the bullet that went through Foster's head, they may have feared someone else would find it -- a possible explanation for the ruse of the second cannon site, complete with rubber gloves and a bloodstain.

As for Fiske, he attempts to substantiate the second cannon site through Park Police Officer Fornshill and a confidential witness identified as "CW" throughout the report. CW testified he found the body directly in front of the second cannon.

Wheaton thinks CW's testimony strains credulity. For example, CW claims he stopped at the park because he had to urinate badly -- and then walked several hundred yards through the heavily wooded park before doing so, accidentally coming upon the body.

CW claims he then told a park maintenance worker to call 911. (In an off-air interview with radio talk show host G. Gordon Liddy, CW was insistent that he did not see a gun in Foster's hand; according to Fiske's report he later said he wasn't sure -- an equivocation.)

The 911 call came about after CW left the park in his white van, and drove north on the parkway several miles from Fort Marcy to a park maintenance facility. He drove into the lot and encountered two park workers. CW told them he found a body in Fort Marcy and asked them to notify the Park Police. CW then drove off.

One of the park workers, Francis Swan, called 911 and reported the discovery of a body.

A transcript of the 911 call quotes the park worker: "There's ah, ah, have, ah, ah, this is, is a body, this guy[CW] told me was a body laying up there by the last cannon."

The park worker repeated: "The last cannon gun."

Walking from the parking lot, the second cannon is the "last cannon." CW gave the wrong location of the body, which was by the first cannon.

If Foster's death was not a suicide, CW, by placing the body in the wrong location, would become a prime suspect for the police.

FISKE AND THE TRUTH

The facts about this case are not elusive; over 20 Park Police and Fairfax Fire & Rescue personnel are aware of the location of the body.

Yet the weighty "Report of the Independent Counsel in re Vincent Foster, Jr." does not contain the truth. Why?

For one thing, many of those present at Fort Marcy Park that night were probably not even asked about the body's location. And of those that were, perhaps they believed that telling the truth wasn't all that important on this seemingly minor point.

But there was a way that Fiske could have gotten to the truth on this "minor point."

"If they [Fiske's staff] were suspicious, it would amount to putting people under subpoena before a grand jury," said Vernon Geberth as to why the strong possibility of cover-up was not explored. "He [Fiske] accepted the fact it was a suicide from the beginning."

According to Geberth, standard police practice requires that every suicide investigation first be treated as a homicide investigation, until proven otherwise; why did

Fiske not look into this alarming departure from standard police procedure?

In a press release accompanying the report, Fiske stated, quite obscurely and without explanation, only that the "investigation into Mr. Foster's death was not a grand jury investigation."

But Geberth, in commenting on the grand-jury process, said: "If he [Fiske] was inclined to believe there was a cover-up, you put everyone -- medical examiner, emergency medical workers, police, witnesses -- under subpoena to get sworn testimony under oath. What doesn't jibe with official reports, you charge those [who gave such false information] with either issuing false reports or perjury."

Fiske did in fact impanel two grand juries: one in Washington, one in Little Rock. But the Washington grand jury heard no testimony concerning Foster's death investigation.

Fiske, in his report, tells of extensive interviews his office conducted. And a footnote to that section attempts to justify his not using the grand jury in the way Geberth thinks it should have been used: It maintains that if those interviewed gave false answers to his FBI staff, they "would be prosecutable under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001."

Section 1001 states that intentional lying or misleading federal investigators, such as those of the FBI, is a prosecutable offense. However, experts say, that code is rarely invoked and carries little practical weight.

"Thousand and one [Section 1001] is very, very, very, very seldom used," noted William F. Roemer, Jr., a 35-year FBI veteran who headed the Bureau's Organized Crime Strike Force in Chicago and is the FBI's highest decorated former agent. "I have never heard it applied. We never observed it."

"If Fiske had the power [of subpoena] and he didn't use it, something could be inferred from that," Roemer added. "I would certainly use the hammer, because sworn testimony is a powerful lever -- to put witnesses before a grand jury with the threat of perjury charges hanging over them."

"On the surface, it appears there could have been a lot of disinformation given [Fiske's] investigators," Wheaton added, agreeing with Roemer on the need for using a grand

jury. Wheaton, who has read the Fiske report, suggested that using sworn testimony would lessen the possibility of conflicting information might have been fed to the investigators to confuse them.

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Fiske's conclusions that Foster committed suicide rely heavily on an autopsy performed by the Virginia medical examiner, Dr. James Beyer, shortly after the body was discovered.

Nearly half of Fiske's almost 200 page report, incredibly includes 91 pages of resumes trumpeting the qualifications of his medical and pathology team. The actual report on Foster's death is only 58 pages. Even more incredible, the one resume that really counts is absent: that of Beyer himself.

A number of newspapers, including The New York Post, The Washington Times, and several Virginia newspapers, have seriously challenged Beyer's credentials and abilities.

Beyer, 76, has been under fire for two "suicides" he ruled on; in one case, medical evidence suggested the deceased had been attacked, and in the other case someone later actually confessed to killing the deceased.

That confession came about after the family of 21-year-old Tim Easley challenged Beyer's findings that the young man had taken his own life. At his funeral, the family noted and photographed a cut on Easley's hand that Beyer had not noted on the autopsy report.

"The cut on the hand is definitely ante mortem [before death], and I cannot understand how any competent forensic pathologist would miss it," said Dr. Harry Bonnell, who reviewed the case. Bonnell is chief deputy medical examiner of San Diego, Calif. "It is a classic 'defense' wound suffered while trying to avoid [a] knife attack.

Beyer admitted, during an interview with me, that he saw the cut, and that he failed to note it. He said it was "consistent with a needle mark." (Would, say, a needle mark on Foster's body have been important enough to note?)

Bonnell also challenged Beyer's assertion that Easley could have stabbed himself, noting that the trajectory of the knife was "inconsistent" with a self-inflicted wound.

In the other case -- one that has striking parallels to the Foster matter -- Beyer ruled that 21-year-old Tommy Burkett's death was "consistent with a suicide."

Burkett, like Foster, was found dead of an apparent gun shot through the mouth. After Burkett's survivors noticed that Beyer had failed to note a "bloody and disfigured ear" on his autopsy, they had the young man's body exhumed for a second autopsy, which was performed by Dr. Erik Mitchell, former chief of pathology for Syracuse, N.Y.

Mitchell found not only trauma to the ear, but other crucial evidence that Beyer had failed to note: a fractured lower jaw, which indicated the deceased may have been beaten first. That second autopsy also revealed that Burkett's lung had not been dissected, as Beyer claimed in his report.

Beyer, in several interviews with me, emphasized that the U.S. Park Police ruled the death of Foster a suicide. He did not.

His autopsy report doesn't say that the wound was self-inflicted; rather the cause of death is simply stated: "Perforating gun shot wound mouth-head."

Nevertheless, Beyer's report is the basis for Fiske's independent pathology report -- signed off by four prominent pathologists: "The post-mortem finding demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional, self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds."

The pathologists determined certain critical findings based almost exclusively on Beyer's notations: that there was no sign of a struggle or injury on Foster's body; that the bullet path described by Beyer was accurate in that it passed through Foster's brain stem and out the upper-rear of Foster's head, disabling the brain stem and causing instantaneous death (clinical death followed shortly after) with cardiovascular activity ceasing immediately; and that toxicology tests were accurate, and no drugs had incapacitated Foster.

Two critical issues -- the legitimacy of the Park Police's original investigation and the integrity of the autopsy report -- seriously undermine the credibility of the

Fiske report on Foster's death. Despite the blatant discrepancies pointing to a cover-up, there has been, to-date, no indication that Fiske is taking any of the normal steps to resolve the case, such as exhuming the body or using subpoena power.

OTHER PROBLEMS IN FISKE'S FINDINGS

The Fiske report raises, and either casually dismisses or ignores other serious questions:

1. According to the evidence, Foster's head had to have assumed four distinct positions after his supposed instantaneous death. (The pathologists believe Foster's heart stopped almost immediately, which would explain the lack of visible blood on the front of his body.)

a) There was a blood stain on Foster's right cheek, presumably from touching his shirt, which the report said was blood-soaked in the shoulder.

b) The report said the head was tilted to the right because blood tracks had run from the right side of his mouth and nose.

c) The report also said because blood had run from the nose to where it was seen on the temple area above the ear -- in the sloping position he was perched on the steep berm -- the head would have had to be tipped slightly backward.

d) Finally the report notes the Polaroid photo shows to be looking generally "straight-up."

While Fiske accepts the premise that Foster's head was touched by what he believes to be an early observer. Even if this occurred, the evidence of four different head positions, is ignored.

2. Why, despite the claim that the investigation was thorough, were not elementary investigative practices followed?

Standard police procedure calls for questioning neighbors, passersby and everyone else in the vicinity of deaths that are even remotely suspicious. Apparently Fiske's staff failed to do this.

Several weeks ago, The London Telegraph reported that it had canvassed the many homes abutting and near Fort Marcy Park. The newspaper discovered that neither the Park Police nor Fiske's staff had ever conducted a house-to-house

canvass. (The Fiske report notes only that it interviewed security personnel at the Saudi ambassador's residence, which is directly across the street from the rear entrance to the park. The Fiske report refers to the rear entrance as a "pedestrian" one, but motorists frequently park on the shoulder of the road by the rear entrance, and then enter the park.)

3. Why was the gun in Foster's right hand if, as The Boston Globe reported, he was left handed?

4. Why is evidence that might be conflicting left out from the Fiske report?

For example, Fiske treats CW as credible -- yet in his original testimony to G. Gordon Liddy he stated that he found a wine cooler bottle near the body and that he saw a wine cooler pack in Foster's car.

The Fiske report makes no mention of this seemingly significant testimony, nor does it explain why it was omitted from the list of official evidence.

5. Why were key observations by the emergency workers left out of their Fairfax official reports?

In a footnote, Fiske states that both Fairfax EMS workers Gonzalez and Richard Arthur doubted the suicide ruling because they believed they saw additional wounds on Foster's head and neck. Yet no mention was made, in their Fairfax County reports, of such wounds.

(In Gonzalez's discussions with me, he never mentioned the wound, citing primarily the issue of the lack of blood. "Usually a suicide by gunshot is a mess," he told me. "Have you ever had pork brains for breakfast?" he asked rhetorically, in making the point that there should have been a mess on Foster's face and shirt.)

6. Why does a lab report attached to Beyer's autopsy findings indicate no drugs were found -- yet, an FBI analysis found traces of an anti-depressant, as well as valium (benzodiazepine)?

7. Did the Park Police ever conduct a search for the bullet?

"Tab 55" of the Park Police indicates a search was conducted for the bullet and none was found -- yet, 9 months later when an FBI team searched the area near the second cannon where the police claim the body was discovered, 12

contemporary bullets and 58 metal Civil War artifacts are found.

In March, 1994, Park Police told Congressman Robert Dornan they conducted a thorough sweep of the area with sophisticated metal detectors. Why was the FBI able to find so much metal in an area the Park Police said they had swept?

8. Why did Fiske's staff accept the fact that a note allegedly written by Foster was found in his office in his briefcase -- when the Park Police themselves, as reported in The New York Times, claimed they searched the briefcase and found no such note, seriously challenging the White House account?

9. Why did Foster check-out a White House beeper if he did not plan on returning? Who tried to contact him?

The Washington Post reported that it is not standard practice to carry a White House beeper, yet Foster's was found at Fort Marcy.

The Fiske report states that the beeper was found on Foster's person, but an official at Fort Marcy that night had told me the beeper was on the passenger car seat.

The Fiske report states that the beeper was found in the off position.

Yet a statement by Major Robert Hines, spokesman for the Park Police, directly contradicts the Fiske report.

"He[Foster] hadn't been answering it[his pager]," Major Robert Hines told media critic Reed Irvine in a taped interview on March 9. Hines also admitted that the White House "had been on that day[he died]" trying to contact Foster.

Curiously, the beeper is not listed on the official list of evidence of items handed over by the Park Police to Fiske's FBI staff.

10. How did Foster's glasses "bounce" 13 feet?

The police and Fiske say Foster's eyeglasses were found 13 feet below Foster's body on the berm. Because gunpowder was found on Foster's glasses, the Fiske report concludes that Foster's eyeglasses "were dislodged [from Foster's head or shirt pocket] by the sudden backward movement of Foster's head when the gun was fired, after which the glasses bounced down the hill[emphasis added]" -- all of this happened, mind you, while Foster was in a sitting position.

A visit to the berm will show that the berm is not that steep to allow the glasses to slide (and remember they said the site had dense foliage).

The explanations in the Fiske report still leaves the public with a high number of unusual occurrences, or a "preponderance of inconsistencies," as Wheaton calls them. Among them: the gun still in Foster's hand; a gun still not positively identified by his family; a gun with only two bullets (no matching ammunition was found in Foster's home); the lack of visible blood and the unusual, immediate cessation of the heart; the neat position of Foster's body; the lack of powder burns in Foster's mouth; no broken teeth despite the barrel having been placed deep into his mouth; the fact that Foster, a devoted family man, made no arrangements for his family, or even said a good-bye; the fact no one heard a shot; the fact Foster had chosen a park he had never visited before; and the fact no soil was found on his clothes or shoes.

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Fiske pledged that in addition to examining the issue of the alleged suicide, he was going to look into the serious charge that the White House had kept the FBI out of the investigation and had assigned it instead to the far less qualified and less-experienced Park Police.

Fiske, who curiously did not use the grand jury for this critical part of his investigation, devotes just a little over a half-page in explanation. While admitting that the circumstances of Foster's death could have come under FBI jurisdiction, he explained that since "a preliminary inquiry by the FBI ... failed to indicate any criminal activity, the FBI's inquiry into this matter was closed."

But in a two-page letter sent to me by Judge William Sessions, the former Director of the FBI, Sessions wrote that the FBI was kept off as the lead investigative agency because of a "power struggle [between] the FBI and the Department of Justice" at the time of his firing.

"The decision about the investigative role of the FBI in the Foster death was therefore compromised from the

beginning," Sessions wrote, noting specifically that Foster's death took place "the day after my termination" and on the same day Judge Louis Freeh had been "proposed" as Director. Freeh took office several weeks later.

The day of Sessions' firing, The Wall Street Journal ran a lead editorial called, "What's the Rush?" It began: "So the gang that pulled the great travel-office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI." The paper thought it strange that Sessions had to be fired -- when he had offered to resign once a replacement had been confirmed by the Senate.

Fiske doesn't seem to have turned up any obstruction issues, yet there seems to be no explanation for charges, such as those published in The Washington Times, that "Mr. Sessions' statement corresponds with those of current and former FBI and Justice Department officials who told the Times of interference by the White House and Justice Department in the Bureau's work in the Foster investigation."

Similarly, ex-FBI notable William Roemer said that "[Attorney General Janet] Reno and Clinton had undue influence. The FBI would normally be finding reasons to get involved in a high-profile case" like this.

And former CID agent Gene Wheaton concurs, describing the Park Police as being the "most pliable of federal law enforcement agencies."

When I asked the Park Police for a break down of their approximately 35 death investigations last year that were suicides, homicides or natural deaths, they could not provide that.

CONCLUSION

As soon as Fiske accepted the Park Police testimony at face value, the results of his report became inevitable. He chose not to use his subpoena power. He accepted the autopsy report without question.

With the same type of acceptance, Fiske would have us also believe that "there is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any part in [Foster's] suicide." Perhaps he is right: Whitewater had no connection.

Perhaps he is wrong.

In the end, we, the ordinary citizens are left at Vincent Foster's transitory resting place, Fort Marcy Park.

Fort Marcy brings us to the period of civil war when rivers of blood were spilled so that we might preserve our unique experiment in "government, of, by and for the people" -- one where justice would reign supreme and no man, no group of men, no matter how powerful or highly placed, would be above the law.

How paradoxical, how utterly tragic, then, if that tiny square of earth should now stand as a symbol of violation to that noble ideal.

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September 15, 1994

Honorable Andy Jacobs, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jacobs:

I am writing in further response to your August 23rd request that the FBI comment on the article you enclosed written by Congressman Dan Burton.

While we appreciate your interest in seeking the FBI's views on the issues mentioned by Congressman Burton regarding the investigation into the death of Mr. Vincent Foster, it would be inappropriate to comment now as this matter is currently under review by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr. I am sure you can understand the necessity for the FBI to refrain from commenting at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Kaul
Legislative Counsel
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

- b7c 1 - OLA, DOJ - Encls.
① - [REDACTED] - Enclosures, Room 3833
1 - Mr. Collingwood, Room 7240
1 - Congressional Affairs Office, Room 7270

NOTE: Above reply based on information used in prior responses to inquiries about the Vincent Foster investigation which were coordinated with SSA [REDACTED] Governmental Fraud Unit, CID.

ESH:rfv

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The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); The Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA☐ Litigation☐ Executive Order AppliedRequester: Congressional RequestSubject: Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban AffairsComputer or Case Identification Number: Vincent FosterTitle of Case: Leiterman's Hearings*File: HQ-77-WF-18785Serials Reviewed: 0-4 dated 8/2/93, 7-16 dated 7/30/93Release Location: *File HQ-62A-HQ-107286 1011730

Section

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